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2.30 p.m. „ 2.30 „ „ 10 „
2.30 „ „ 6.00 „ „ 15 „
6.00 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

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11.30 „ 12.00 noon „ 15 „
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1.00 p.m. „ 5.30 „ „ 15 „
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On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1a Local a.m.	No. 1s Local a.m.	No. 3 Local a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 15 Local a.m.	No. 19 Joint Sectional 3rd and Goods p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Slow p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.	No. 13 Thro Expr. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	Sundays only			Sundays & Public Holidays only		8.00		—		8.45			8.10
SHEK LUNG	dep.						8.13		9.10		11.45			4.10
Shum Chun	dep.		7.22	8.06	9.22	10.37	11.12	11.40	1.43	2.18	4.36	5.12	5.06	—
Sheungshui	dep.		7.29	8.12	9.34	10.44	—	11.47	2.00	2.00	4.46	5.19	5.12	—
Fanling	dep.		7.35	8.18	9.35	10.48	—	11.51	2.06	2.10	4.49	5.18	5.17	—
Taipo Market	dep.		7.43	8.25	9.43	10.56	—	12.02	2.17	2.21	5.02	5.33	5.37	—
Taipo	dep.		7.47	8.34	10.12	11.03	—	12.07	2.22	2.27	5.08	5.37	5.41	—
Shatin	dep.		8.00	8.47	10.25	11.16	—	12.21	2.36	2.40	5.23	5.50	5.44	—
Yuenmati	dep.	7.37	8.14	8.59	10.33	11.23	—	12.34	2.49	2.53	5.37	6.03	5.56	—
KOWLOON	arr.	7.55	8.23	9.09	10.46	11.36	11.52	12.42	2.57	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04	7.21

Except Sundays and Chinese Holidays

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 2a Local a.m.	* No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 12 3rd Class and Goo a.m.	No. 14 Local a.m	No. 20 Joint Sectional Noon	No. 22 Local p.m.	** No. 16 Thro. Expr. p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.	No. 25 Local p.m.	No. Local p.m.
Left Ferry leaves Hongkong		6.25	6.55	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	10.15	11.55	1.05	2.45	4.15	5.15	6.15
KOWLOON	dep	6.41	7.10	8.07	8.33	9.11	9.40	10.32	12.00	1.13	3.00	4.34	5.27	7.00
Yaumati	dep	6.51	7.13	—	—	9.24		10.35	12.20	1.27	—	4.43	5.37	7.30
Shatin	dep.	7.08		—	—	9.38		10.50	12.31	1.39	—	4.58	5.51	7.52
Taipo	dep.	7.17		—	9.02	9.52		11.03	12.36	1.52	—	5.08	6.03	8.45
Taipo Market	dep.	7.22		—	—	9.57		11.08	12.53	1.55	—	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanling	dep.	7.33		—	—	10.08		11.19	12.48	2.06	—	5.22	6.17	7.59
Sheungshui	dep.	7.38		—	9.15	10.14		11.23	12.52	2.10	—	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun	arr.	7.44		—	9.19	10.19	10.30	11.19	12.58	2.16		5.33	6.27	8.08
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	Sundays only	8.10	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—		11.47	—	5.22		—	6.33	—	5.28	—	—	—
CANTON (TaiShaTan)	arr.	—		12.10	—	5.06		—	—	—		—	—	—

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Shatankok...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

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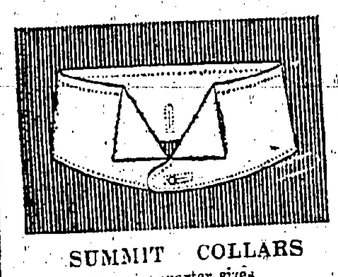

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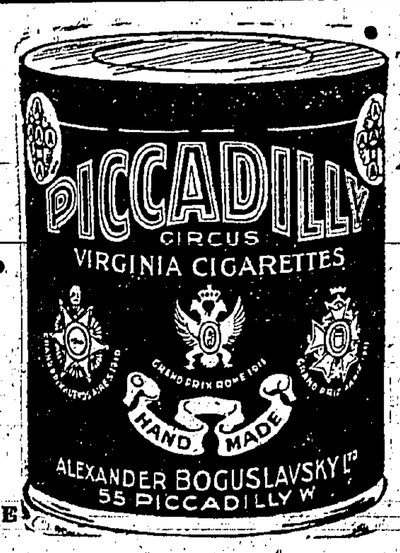

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PEKING LETTER.

THE BANK OF CHINA AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 23rd.

An interesting Memorial has been presented to the Cabinet by the Bank of China, dealing with the present financial situation and the political uncertainty in the government. The Bank points out that about twenty million dollars have been advanced to the Government for various administrative and other purposes, which they are evidently not in a position to refund, and in view of this the Bank cannot in future advance any money on checks from any government department, unless there are sufficient deposits in the Bank at the time to meet the governmental liabilities. This is an interesting commentary on the financial situation of the present government, which in spite of the rumoured loan of some $3,000,000 negotiated by Mr. Pan Fu, the Acting Minister of Finance, would seem to indicate drastic changes impending in the near future.

HAPPENINGS AT THE PALACE OF THE EX-EMPEROR.

Some information is at last available about the happenings at the Palace, which have been the subject of so much talk since the end of last month. It appears that Tuan Kang, formerly known as Chin Fei, a secondary consort of the late emperor, dismissed a physician of the young emperor's suite without his cognisance. On learning of this the emperor appears to have visited Chin Fei, and informed her of his intention to reinstate the dismissed physician. Chin Fei, who has latterly arrogated to herself the virtual rule of the palace in a manner reminiscent of the late Empress Dowager, questioned his authority, and the Emperor informing her that he was the head and intended to remain so. A bitter quarrel ensued. Prince and Princess Ch'un visited the palace from their home near the Drum tower, with the object of restoring peace, and eventually pursuaded the young Emperor to visit Chin Fei and express his regret for the quarrel. She, however, refused to listen to him, and he returned to his quarters, determined to have his own way in the matter. Princess Ch'un visited her again, and endeavoured to conciliate her, but the only result was a more bitter quarrel, ending in Chin Fei ordering her eunuchs to remove the princess, who thereupon returned home without again seeing the Emperor. Apparently the Princess then took, and subsequently [illegible] instructions whereby the Emperor was not to be permitted to leave the Palace to pay his last respects at his mother's bier before her funeral. This order the young Emperor refused to obey, and left the palace for his father's residence, where the ceremonies were carried out, after which he returned to the Imperial city for the eleven days of deep mourning.

The ubiquitous Chin Fei is still striving to make her voice paramount in the palace, and it will be interesting to await developments.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

On the 19th, the Japanese Minister to Peking, Mr. Obata, handed in the reply from Tokio to the Chinese Note on Shantung. The official English text is not yet to hand, but the translations made from the Japanese indicate that the two countries by no means see eye to eye, though the Japanese express a willingness to discuss the matter further. Premier Chin Yung Peng resumed his duties on the same date, and a meeting of the Cabinet devoted an afternoon to consideration of the Japanese answer.

It is thought that the reply to the Japanese Note will be that the Chinese Government cannot reconsider their attitude on the Shantung question, in spite of the fact that the Premier is reported to be in favour of the proposal of direct negotiation. An interesting sidelight is thrown on this by the fact that the editors and publishers of four of Peking's vernacular dailies have given an interview, in which they state that they also are in favour of direct negotiation, but in view of their attitude towards the Japanese question in the past, they are hesitant about coming into the open to proclaim their change of face.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has memoralised the Cabinet, recommending the appointment of Commercial Attaches to the Chinese Embassies and Legations abroad, notwithsanding the present financial condition of the country. They point out the great advantage this has already proved to other nations, and recommend that immediate action be taken, in view of the increasing trade interests of China abroad, particularly with regard to those countries that have become treaty Powers since the war and are therefore now engaged in establishing trade relations.

THE INSTABILITY OF THE CABINET.

With regard to the return to office of Premier Chin Yung Peng and the return therefore of Mr. Pan Fu as Acting Minister of Finance, it is not thought that they will continue to officiate much longer, as it is felt that the financial situation is growing more and more acute, and that by next spring at latest, matters will come to "a show down."

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Apropos of Government the President was not looking at all well at the reception held this week, and the strain is evidently telling on him.

A MARRIAGE EPIDEMIC.

The epidemic of marriages was continued this week by the celebration of the spousals of Miss Greyson and Major Philoon, Military Attache to the American Legation in Peking.

FIRST BRITISH DIVORCE CASE AT SHANGHAI.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION OF DOMICILE.

The first petition for divorce under the powers recently conferred on H. M. Supreme Court was heard at Shanghai, on October 25th by His Honour Judge Skinner Turner, the parties to the action being Mrs. Singer, and her husband, Wm. James Singer, the former suing for divorce, and the custody of three children, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for petitioner, and Mr. R. F. C. Master represented the intervener (Mrs. Archer). Respondent was not legally represented.

It having been decided that the court should first rule on the question of domicile, Mr. Wing opened by saying that the respondent was born in London in 1888 and came to China with his mother when he was nine years old, his father already being resident in Shanghai. Thus, as an infant, *nolens volens*, he acquired domicile in this country.

The whole family lived in China, and petitioner had never heard any talk of a return to England, either by respondent or members of the family. None of them had been to England since, and the question had never been raised. They were not in touch with relations at home, and had no financial or business interests there.

The respondent's statement, in his answer to the petition, that it was his "intention" to return to England was merely the expression of an unfounded hope. He had never held employment for any lengthy period, but had had long periods of idleness, and was thus without means of travel.

Therefore, argued counsel, his "intention" to return to England was nothing but a wild, fantastic hope.

His Lordship—Does that matter?

THE INTENTION TO RETURN.

Mr. Wing: The "intention" has none of the elements which would enable respondent to revert to the domicile of origin. He has made various journeys from Shanghai, and has always returned here.

Proceeding, counsel mentioned that at the time of the marriage, respondent was a servant of the Chinese post office.

His Lordship: There is some authority that his employment under a foreign power, may acquire a domicile in the territory of that power.

Petitioner then gave evidence, on the question of domicile. She stated that she was married to respondent at Harbin in August, 1913, and shortly afterwards came to Shanghai, where she was first introduced to the members of his family. After residing in Boundary Road for eight months, her husband was transferred to Hoihow and remained there for 13 months. He was discharged, and they returned to Shanghai, witness being assisted by a collection made on her behalf by the British Counsul at Hoihow.

Witness went on to describe various appointments held for brief periods by her husband, three in Shanghai, one at Weihaiwei, others at Tsingtao, Hongkong, and Nanking, witness remaining in Shanghai with the children. Finally he went to Africa in connection with coolie labour. Witness was of English nationality, and was born in Shanghai. Respondent had never spoken of returning to England.

Respondent also gave evidence on the subject, agreeing that his wife's account of the matter was correct.

NEVER RETURNED TO ENGLAND.

In answer to Mr. Wing, he admitted that he had never been back to England since the time of his first coming out at the age of nine.

His Lordship: Have you made China your permanent home?

Witness: It has always been my intention to return to England as soon as I have sufficient means to do so. After 10 years service in the post office my wife and I agreed to visit England, but we were prevented from going.

His Lordship: Did you intend to come back?

Witness: Oh yes.

His Lordship: Was your employment at the Post Office pensionable?

Witness: Not at the time. It is now.

Mr. Wing: Have you got any real prospect of being able to return to England and live there if you want to?

Witness: Not at present.

His Lordship: Do you know if your father had any intention of returning to England?

Witness: He had not.

On the question of "intention to return," Mr. Wing argued that "intention" must be allied to some degree of probability, and must not be a mere hope. It was perfectly obvious that respondent had no real chance of returning to England. His "intention" was only a fantastic dream of acquiring a large sum of money and going to live in what would be to him a new place, but there was no possibility of his being able to carry out such an intention.

On the point of the acquisition of domicile in an extraterritorial country, Mr. Wing, quoting the Egyptian case of Casdagli, said that the contention that conformation in all respects to the native mode of life had now vanished. There was no doubt that Shanghai was now a place in which it was by no means difficult for a foreigner to become domiciled, and there were many Europeans now domiciled here.

DOMICILE ADJUDGED.

In giving his decision, His Lordship said he had allowed the question to be gone into carefully in view of this being the first case of its kind before the court. As he understood it, the court's jurisdiction in divorce depended upon the domicile of the parties to the marriage being in China, just as jurisdiction in the divorce court in England depended upon the domicile of the parties being in England, no matter where they were married. It was necessary to take every step carefully and accurately, since both the parties and the children of the marriage were affected. In these circumstances, he had gone into the matter at greater length than might hereafter be found necessary. Domicile was established by the husband making the country of his residence his permanent home, and in ordinary circumstances, the domicile of the wife was that of her husband. It was clear in this case. His Lordship continued after having reviewed the evidence, that the respondent, coming out as a boy to join his father and having had practically continuous residence in the country ever since, had become domiciled, and the mere fact that he hoped or wished that at some time he might go back to England did not outweigh the other facts of the case. He, therefore, held that the petitioner had established domicile of her husband in China, and the case would, therefore, proceed.

A PICTURE BRIDE.

Mr. Wing then outlined petitioner's case with regard to the alleged cruelty and adultery. He said that the parties had never met prior to the marriage at Harbin. Respondent saw petitioner's photograph in a family album and correspondence was arranged through a mutual friend, and a meeting followed. From the very first the conduct of petitioner was of an outrageous character and calculated to poison the whole course of their married life. Counsel went on to describe occasions of alleged cruelty, saying that respondent used course and violent language, and that on one occasion he kicked his wife downstairs. Mrs. Singer left him on two occasions and twice returned to him, being compelled to do so by reason of her helpless position. Council also described the alleged misconduct, mentioning a Mrs. Archer, and two servants, a Japanese and Chinese.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull was then called, but respondent objected to his giving evidence, saying that Mr. Faithfull has been in his confidence as legal adviser at Hongkong.

Mr. Faithfully explained that the incident on which he was to give evidence had nothing to do with his legal services to respondent, except that it had reference to an occasion when he called at respondent's house to collect unpaid fees.

The evidence was allowed, and Mr. Faithfull stated that respondent had told him at Hongkong that he had a Japanese wife. Upon calling at his flat, witness saw two Japanese women there.

Respondent denied that witness had ever called at his house.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

ALLENBY RUBBER.

BOARD'S RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME DEFEATED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Allenby Rubber Co., Ltd., was held at Kuala Lumpur, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing resolutions to the effect that the Company be voluntarily wound up and that the Liquidator be authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company of $312,500, and the necessary powers be given to the Liquidator and the new company to effect any needed modifications.

On a show of hands a large majority voted in favour of the resolutions. The minority, however, demanded a poll, and the request was granted. On a count being made those favouring the reconstruction scheme, inclusive of proxies received, did not represent the requisite majority of shares as prescribed by the "Companies Enactment, 1917," and the Board's resolutions were, therefore, defeated. Enquiries with regarded to the terms for raising funds elsewhere will be made, and shareholders will be again approached if an offer is forthcoming for the underwriting of the debenture issue.

JIMAH RUBBER CO.

At the annual meeting of this Company at Singapore, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the loss of $15,689.54 sustained was partly attributable to market conditions and partly to the restriction of crop which amounted to 80,000 lbs. or 25 per cent. less than the previous year. As regards the financial position, the Company started off the year with $43,755.92 cash in hand and at June 30th last the balance stood at $23,066.38. They had also their investments as detailed in the balance sheet which they do not expect it will be necessary to realise. In view of the very satisfactory results that have recently been obtained by the manager, Mr. Acton, in reducting working costs, the Directors feel that the Company's financial position is sound and that they can get through the difficult period safely.

NEW JEWISH THEATRE IN LONDON.

A permanent Jewish theatre will be established in the West End of London this month, the object being to produce plays in English portraying the idealism of the Jewish race in contrast to the stage caricatures hitherto presented.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE BANK.

Judgment was delivered on October 11th, by the Italian Consular Court, at Shanghai in the case in which the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger sued the Société de Navigation Lloyd Triestino to recover Y.20,300 with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from February 1st, 1921, the value of goods delivered erroneously by the defendants to Messrs. W. Fay & Co. against a letter of guarantee.

The case was heard before Messrs. R. Ferrajola, judge, A. Clerici and E. A. Colombo, assessors, M. Nouveau appearing for the plaintiffs and Chev. G. D. Musso for the defendants.

The Court in its decision found that the defendants transported from Moji to Shanghai 2,000 barrels of cement under a bill of lading issued in the name of the bank and dated October 22nd, 1920.

On October 26th there was presented to the Shanghai branch of the Lloyd Triestino a document in the following terms.

SHANGHAI, October 26th, 1920.

Messrs. Lloyd Triestino, Agents
s.s. *Africa*.

DEAR SIRS,

In consideration of your granting us delivery of the undernoted goods per s.s. *Africa* from Moji, we hereby guarantee to hold you harmless from all consequences that may arise therefrom and to hand you bill of lading duly endorsed on receipt thereof in exchange for this letter of guarantee.

Signed: William Fay & Co.

Particulars:—Two thousand barrels of cement Mark S.

We hereby endorse the guarantee of Messrs. William Fay & Co. and accept the liabilities expressed therein. The goods to be held to our order.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger.

Shanghai, October 26th, 1920.

Such a document the Court held to be perfectly in accordance with the custom of the port with which the Lloyd Triestino, by the fact of having considered it as equivalent to a bill of lading, showed intention of conforming. (Although giving it an erroneous interpretation).

Despite the fact that the document bore the clause, "The goods to be held to our order"—that was to say at the disposition of the Banque—the agent of the Lloyd Triestino delivered the goods to William Fay & Co. who took possession of them without satisfying their obligations to the Banque.

The Court held that the order expressed in the clause in question could not be considered as having been given to William Fay & Co., but rather to the Lloyd Triestino to whom the document was addressed. Further it was found that the defendant's agent, even after notification of the error, took no efficacious action to recover possession of the goods for which the defendants were held responsible by the Banque.

The Banque failed to obtain restitution of the goods or payment therefor from William Fay & Co.

The Court held the defendants liable and ordered them to pay plaintiffs Tls. 11,280.86 the equivalent of the sum claimed in Yen, interest at 8 per cent. from February 1st, 1921, and consular fees.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

PREPARATIONS ON BOARD THE "RENOWN."

Apart from detectives and three newspaper men there will travel with the Prince on H.M.S. *Renown*, the Earl of Cromer as chief of staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey (Controller of the Household), Mr. G. F. De Montmorency (chief secretary), Sir Godfrey Thomas (private secretary), Capt. Dudley North, the Hon. Piers Legh, and Lieut. the Hon. B. A. A. Ogilvy (equerries), and Surg.-Com. C. W. A. Newport as personal medical officer.

An Indian staff will join his Royal Highness at Bombay. The Prince and his staff and Capt. Meade, commanding officer of the *Renown*, are to mess together in the Royal suite, which has a separate galley as well as secretaries' offices and a special printing office. The Prince's maitre d'hotel will be Mr. Leach, officers' steward first-class, who occupied a similar post with the Duke of Connaught aboard H.M.S. *Malaya*.

The Rev. Thomas Crick, who was chaplain on that occasion, has been appointed chaplain to the *Renown*.

Another interesting figure among the 65 officers is Prince Charles, second son of King Albert. The Belgian Prince, now in his 18th year, was a cadet with Prince George in the Thunderer during her Mediterranean tour, and he has just been appointed to the *Renown* as a midshipman.

Among the ship's company of 1,250 men are 16 drummer boys from Eastney who will form ho drum and fife band, which is to attend functions with his Royal Hoghness ashore.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central—is at your service. They have the equipments to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT. 562

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

FULL STORY TOLD TO THE CORONER'S JURY.

MRS. CAPDUILA'S MENTAL CONDITION.

After a lapse of several weeks, the Coroner's inquiry into the Astor House Hotel tragedy took place at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. In the interval Mrs. Capduila, the wife of the deceased, has been under medical observation at the mental hospital and has been certified insane. Much correspondence has also taken place with the authorities at the Philippine Islands with regard to the matter.

Mr. G. N. Orme was the Coroner and the jury was composed of Messrs. H. W. Ray (foreman) E. B. Raymond and F. A. Wells. Mr. Leo d'Almada represented Mrs. Capduila and Inspector Watt was the detective officer in charge.

In opening the proceedings, the Coroner said: It was thought best that an inquiry should be held into the circumstances attending the death of the Spanish-American subject of the Philippine Islands—Luis Coma Capduila—who met his death in the Astor House Hotel two months ago, and whose widow is now detained in the Lunatic Asylum. The two parties are subjects of the Philippine Islands and there is a question whether the widow should be sent back there. That would depend upon negotiations with the Philippine Government, but, in the meantime, in order that the impression should not be given that the matter is being hushed up, it was felt that it should be properly investigated by a jury. You are asked, first, to decide as to the cause of death. An additional question arises which is not directly for you to decide—the sanity of the woman now in the asylum. You may add a rider on that subject if you desire.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. H. H. Scott, medical officer of Victoria Mortuary, said that on August 14th, at 9.50 a.m., he made a *post mortem* examination. The deceased was a well-built man, about 45 years of age. There was dried blood on the front of the body and the left hand and right upper arm. An incised wound, 6 ins. in length, extended from near the lobe on the left ear, forward and slightly downward, to just beyond the middle line. The right extremity was undercut. This wound was nowhere deep; it partially severed a facial vein which was gaping in the wound. There was a second wound on the right side of the neck; this, 4ins. in length, was quite superficial and tapered at each end. The blood vessels of the brain and body, generally, contained numerous air bubbles. Death was due partly to haemorrhage but more to entrance of air into the circulation. The partially severed vein in the wound first described had allowed the air to enter. The wounds were such as might have been made with a razor. While the second wound was quite superficial, the first did not go very deep; it did not open the windpipe at all. Not very much force would be required to inflict either wound; provided the instrument was sharp, and the edges of the wounds indicated that it was.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, medical officer in charge of the lunatic asylum, said he examined Mrs. Capduila on her admission to the Asylum on August 14th. She was in a very depressed and apathetic state; she would not reply to any questions but kept continually moaning. He saw her daily and, though her condition improved, he certified her, on August 23rd, as suffering from insanity. She was still a patient in the Asylum.

The Coroner: I think we have evidence of fits or attacks, have you noticed any?

Dr. Moore: No; her condition has improved steadily since admission, it is normal that it should improve.

ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL.

Mr. Marcal A. Vaz, assistant in the Astor House Hotel, said that the deceased, whom he had known for ten years, arrived on August 5th, from Manila. He was allotted Room No. 21, on the second floor. From the 5th to the 8th, Mrs. Capduila kept to the bedroom and the deceased remained with her a great deal. On the afternoon of the 8th, the deceased took her to the French Convent Hospital in a motor-car and afterwards remained on at the hotel, alone. In conversation with the witness, Mr. Capduila said he came to Hongkong expressly on account of his wife's health and to put her in hospital; she was suffering, he said, from insomnia and unsound mind.

By Mr. d'Almada: The literal translation of the expression he used would be "a little mad."

Continuing, the witness said that after this the deceased indicated his intention of returning to Manila but, on the 12th, about 11 o'clock, Police-Sergeant Carpenter brought Mrs. Capduila in from the street. She was holding a $50 bill in her hand and waving it about. Her conduct was strange and the deceased told him, later, that he could not return to Manila as his wife had got out of, or escaped from hospital, or words to that effect.

THE DAY OF THE TRAGEDY.

The witness continued: At five minutes past eleven on the 13th I heard cries of "Help!" coming from the second floor. I rushed upstairs just in time to see Mr. Capduila holding Mrs. Capduila. He had a grip on her wrists and in her left hand was a razor. He was bleeding from a wound or wounds, in the throat.

I asked him what was the matter and he answer, "Police, police!" I rushed down and 'phoned to Dr. Souza, who arrived in about five minutes. When I returned from the 'phone a guest in the hotel (Mr. Farrar) and two boys, were holding the woman and helping to take the razor from her.

The witness also told of the arrival of Inspector Watt, for whom he acted as interpreter. Inspector Watt told him to tell Mrs. Capduila that she was arrested under suspicion, and to caution her not to say anything.

In spite of this she made a statement as follows:—"He forced me to sign a paper, which I did not want to, and I stabbed him." She also said: "The doctor gave me an injection which made me lose my head."

The Coroner: Have you anything to add from your own observation?

The witness: I noticed that she made strange faces at times; she gave me the impression that she was of unsound mind.

The Foreman asked if any document had been found; it seemed material. If there were no document it would seem that Mrs. Capduila was suffering from delusions; if there were, it might show that she was not so mad as she was thought.

Inspector Watt said a document was found; it was the usual questionaire required before a passport to Manila was visa-ed.

MRS. CAPDUILA LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.

Police-Sergeant Carpenter, A90, said that at about 9.45 a.m., on August 12th, he was at the tramway shelter at Causeway Bay when he saw Mrs. Capduila in a ricksha and several Chinese standing around her. She was offering a $50 note to anyone who would change it. He learned from the coolie that he had taken her to Quarry Bay and back; the witness paid off the coolie and as the only thing Mrs. Capduila could say was "Astor House" and "Post Office," he took her to the hotel by tramcar. Her hair was down and her dress was in disorder.

The Coroner: And the $50 note?

The Sergeant: I did not take it away; she held it in her hand all the way to the hotel.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada the witness said Mrs. Capduila was strange in her manner but very quiet.

The Coroner mentioned to the jury that he had not called for evidence from the Sister at the French Convent. They did not like to appear in Courts if they could help it; it was contrary to their vows. Nothing material occurred while Mrs. Capduila was in hospital.

HER MEDICAL ADVISER GIVES EVIDENCE.

Dr. Souza, of Wyndham Street, said he attended Mrs. Capduila on August 12th at the Astor House Hotel. That was the first time he saw her. Mr. Capduila told him she was nervous and suffering from sleeplessness. He prescribed bromides. She had a peculiar expression; he soon concluded that she was suffering from more than hysteria; that her mental condition was serious. The next day, as he was told that she had hardly had two hours' sleep, he gave an injection of a quarter of a grain of morphia. On that occasion he was more or less confirmed in his opinion that the case was a serious one. He advised that the hotel was not the proper place for her. The husband insisted that he wished to take her away to Manila.

The Coroner: Is your opinion definitely that her mind was unsound?

Dr. Souza: Yes, unsound.

Did she say anything to you?—No, she did not speak a word.

The witness added that he was called in again urgently, at 11 o'clock that morning. He found the deceased lying on the stairs with a deep cut on the right side of the neck. He was still breathing but a few moments later respiration ceased.

A few minutes later, he saw Mrs. Capduila. She then made the remark, already quoted, about the injection but Dr. Souza mentioned that she was talking of something else just before and he thought his appearance before her suggested the remark and that she would not have made it if he had not been there.

Chung Chun, a room boy at the hotel, said he heard a cry and saw the deceased grasping his wife's arms. In one hand she had a razor. Witness ran up and seized her wrist; she bit his hand but he kept hold and, with the help of Mr. Farrar, the razor was taken from her. He had noticed that, wherever she went, her husband followed her.

INSPECTOR WATT'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector J. J. Watt said that on August 13th, at 11 o'clock, he was in the corridor of the Hotel when he was notified that someone had had his throat cut on the second floor. He found the deceased lying on his back on the landing, breathing through a wound in his neck. He was unconscious and appeared to have lost so much blood that no more was coming from him. Dr. Souza then arrived, examined him and pronounced the case hopeless.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

In Room 25 he found Mrs. Capduila, sitting at a table and Mr. Farrar watching her.

The Inspector gave a detailed account of what took place and what was found in the deceased's room. He produced the declaration already referred to, the razor, combs which had fallen from the woman's hair in the course of the struggle, and so on. He mentioned that the front of deceased's singlet and the back of Mrs. Capduila's kimono were saturated with blood. He took charge of all the personal effects; they were evidently people with plenty of money.

From inquiries the Inspector ascertained that the deceased first booked a single passage for himself to Manila; then, when Mrs. Capduila came out of hospital he cancelled that, and, half-an-hour before he died, he had been to a shipping office to book two passages to Manila, so it was evidently his intention to take his wife back there.

The Foreman: Is there any reason for supposing that she was afraid to go back to Manila?

Inspector Watt: No reason whatever that we know of. She has relatives there and a sister has been over to see her.

Mr. D'Almad intimated that he wished to put in documents just received from Manila, if the evidence as to Mrs. Capduila's insanity was not considered sufficient.

The Coroner said it did not come within the purview of the jury to give a verdict as to mental condition, in a case like this, but only to find as to the cause of death and then add any rider they desired as to mental condition. The mental condition of an assailant was to be left to any later inquiry. In summing-up to the Jury, the Coroner added that the case did not seem to admit of any reasonable doubt: there was no question but they must find that the deceased's death was caused by the act of his wife and they could add any rider as to her mental condition.

After a short retirement, the Jury returned the following verdict:—

We find that the deceased died as the result of wounds inflicted by his wife, and are of opinion that she was of unsound mind at the time of her action.

SAIWAN GAP MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

THE DRIVER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Further details are now available as to the motor car accident, on Sunday afternoon, at Saiwan Gap. The three American sailors from the U.S. Flagship, *Huron*, hired a car, No. 297, from the Wantsai Garage for a trip round the island. The driver has made a statement in which he alleges that the sailors urged him near Saiwan Gap to drive faster.

He tried to make them understand that it would be dangerous, at that part of the road, to comply, but one of them seized the wheel, interfering with his control of the car and in a moment the car swerved to the right, ploughed through the low bank and crashed into a ravine—not apparently so deep as the first reports asserted. The driver states that he was unconscious for some time and, as he fell into some undergrowth, he was not found by those who came to the rescue and removed the damaged car.

One of the sailors jumped from the car and received no injuries to speak of; one was slightly injured and the third, whose spine was damaged, is in a serious condition. We learned on enquiry at the French Convent Hospital, last night, however, that he was certainly better than he had been earlier in the day.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

INSPECTION BY DR. SIR ERIC STUART TAYLOR.

The Saiyingpun School Old Boys'—Ho Kom Tong—Ambulance Division was inspected by Dr. Sir Eric Stuart Taylor on Sunday morning on the University Football ground which was kindly loaned for the occasion.

Amongst these present were Lady Taylor, Mr. Ho Kom Tong (Patron of the Division) Mr. E. E. Ralphs (St. John Ambulance Commissioner Overseas) Mr. Morris (Superintendent of the Division), and others interested in Ambulance Work.

After the Inspection the following work was proceeded with:—

(1.)—Squad Drill.

(2.)—Stretcher Drill—(*a*) In Open Order (*b*) In Close Order.

(3.)—Collection of wounded by methods other than stretchers:—(*a*) Fireman's Lift; (*b*) One Puttee; (*c*) Two Puttees; (*d*) Shoulder Lift; (*e*) Two Handed Seat.

(4.)—Collection of wounded with improvised Stretchers:—(*a*) Coats and poles; (*b*) Rifles and puttees.

(5.)—First Aid work with Stretchers, etc:—(*a*) Bullet wound in head; (*b*) Compound fracture of right thigh; (*c*) Abdominal injury; (*d*) Compound fracture of upper left arm.

(6.)—First Aid work with splints improvised from: (*a*) poles; (*b*) rifles; (*c*) bayonets.

(7.)—Restoration of the apparently drowned.

The Inspecting Officer in his address to the men congratulated them on their appearance and expressed his satisfaction and appreciation of the work he had seen. He advised the men to continue with the division, not to let their interest abate, but to make the most of the opportunities offered by Mr. Ho Kom Tong through the Instructor Staff-Sergt. Jane, R.A.M.C., and to carry into their every day life the practical lessons and knowleoge they had acquired.

It is noteworthy that this Division was started in 1915 through the generosity of Mr. Ho Kom Tong who has maintained it to the present time, and that the majority of the men on parade have been members since the inception of the division.

SPORT.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB'S OPENING CRUISE.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club held their opening cruiser on Saturday. Favoured by a good breeze some good racing was witnessed.

The members were "At Home" to their friends during the afternoon and the Hongkong Hotel band was in attendance.

The acting Commodore (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) made a neat speech thanking all those who had helped towards the success of the fixtures, and Mrs. Severn distributed the prizes. Afterwards the acting Commodore called for Mr. L. E. Macdougall, who has just retired from the club secretaryship, and presented him with a hand-ome silver salver. He said that they all regretted Mr. Macdougall's resignation very much and wished to recognise his valuable services to the Club.

The results were:—

English Rig.—1, Feathers (Mr. W. Logan); 2, Azuma (Mr. P. M. Hodgson).

Chinese Rig (Class Letter C.).—1, Niobe (Mr. T. A. Martin); 2, Helen (Mr. and Mrs. Cornell and Mr. Rocker.)

Handicap Class (Class Letter H.).—1, Sonia (Mr. J. Clarke), sailed by Mrs. Greig; 2, Colleen (Mr. S. Columbine), sailed by Mrs. Elliott.

One Design Class (Class Letter I.).—1, *Ailsa* (Mr. J. Grist), sailed by Mrs. Harston; 2, Daphne (Mr. V. G. Smyth), sailed by Mrs. Hollander.

Heyward Hays Class (Class Letter Y.).—1, Ursula (Mr. H. S. Rouse), sailed by Mrs. Rouse.

Gael Class (Class Letter G.).—1, Viking (Mr. N. Pullen), sailed by Miss Sorby; 2, Joan (Messrs. J. Bentley and D. Blake), sailed by Miss Coppinger.

Race for Naval Cutters.—The *Colombo's* cutter did not compete, owing to a man having died on board and the funeral being that day. Only the *Curlew's* cutter sailed.

Four Oars (Scratch Crews).—1, J. S. McCann, Capt. C. S. Dodwell, D. Logan, A. T. Lamplugh and Lieut. R. W. Cobb (cox.).

Naval Whalers (six men).—1, H.M.S. *Ambrose*; 2, H.M.S. *Curlew*.

The officials for the day were:—Sailing judge, Mr. H. S. Rouse; Sailing starter, Mr. A. W. van Andel; Time-keeper, Yeoman of Signals Franklin; Rowing judges, Mr. E. W. Carpenter and Mr. W. Logan; Rowing starter, Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R.; Clerk of the Course, Mr. T. H. G. Brayneid.

LAWN BOWLS.

CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY MR. J. CLARK.

The final match for the Lawn Bowls Open Championship of the Colony, which took place on the Craigengower Cricket Club's green on Saturday, resulted in a win for Mr. J. Clark, of the Police Recreation Club, over Mr. G. R. Edwards of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the score being 21 to 11. At the conclusion of the game the prizes were presented by Mr. R. M. Dyer, President of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, as follows: 1. J. Clark; 2, G. R. Edwards; 3, J. Ferguson; 4, W. Hedley.

OLD-ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

A Home paper says:—

Since the men of Chester in 982 captured an invading Dane, beheaded him, and kicked his skull through the streets, the popularity of football has never ebbed. But it has mellowed. We no longer try to murder each other on the field.

At first it was difficult to resist the primeval instincts of Chester, as we know from the "Anatomie of Amuses," whose indignant sixteenth century author writes:—

"As concerning foote-balle, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendlie kind of fight than a play or recreation, a bloody and murthering practice than a felowy sport or pastime."

It seems that in Shakespeare's time the players lay in wait for each other to throw-as-throw-can, even on the hard stones, so that necks and backs were broken:—

for they have the sleights to mix one between two, to dash him against the heart with their elbows, to butt him under the short ribs with their griped fists, and with their knees to catch him on the hip and kicke him on the neck, with a hundred such murthering devices."

THE LATEST GOLF STORY.

A Fleet Street colleague of mine (writes Mr. C. B. Macfarlane) is up at St. Andrew's this week for his annual golf holiday. He is a humorist himself and generally picks up one or two good stories. Here is one I have just received from him by this morning's post:—

"Auld Chisholm caddies a bit when he is not fishing. A few days ago he was 'associated'—at St. Andrew's one never 'hires' a caddy; the latter graciously consents to 'become associated with you'—with a left-handed golfer who was shockingly off his game. At the fourteenth tee he duffed his fourteenth drive. Turning to Chisholm he said in grief-stricken accents, 'What the devil am I doing wrong, Chisholm?' Quick as a flash came the reply, 'Weel, sir, I'll tell ye in once—you're stannin' at the wrang side o' yer ba'!'"

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A SPLENDID SELECTION MAY NOW BE SEEN IN THE NEW STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

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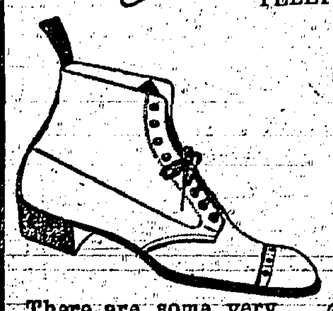
We have received a new stock of British High-class.



There are some very smart styles for Day, Evening and Sporting wear. PRICE $18.50 to $21.50

"KELTIC" FOOTWEAR in BLACK & BROWN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. S. T. WILLIAMSON having resigned from our Company from date, Mr. T. ORTON is appointed General Manager and Director as from 1st NOVEMBER, 1921.

MOLLER & Co. (Hongkong) LTD.,
ERIC MOLLER.
Permanent Director.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1921. [1683

NOTICE.

I have established myself as a SHIP-AGENT, COAL and GENERAL MERCHANT, as from 1st NOVEMBER, 1921.

S. T. WILLIAMSON,
4th Floor,
Union Building.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1921. [1684

NOTICE

WE have This Day REMOVED Our Office to UNION BUILDING formerly Hotel Mansions 1st floor.

SILVA-NETTO & Co.

Hongkong, October 3 st 1921. [1685

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB will be held in the Board Room of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. LTD. Hongkong, on the Ninth day of NOVEMBER 1921 at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:—

That the Articles of Association of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club be amended as follows:—

I. (a) Articles Nos. 11 & 13 by the deletion of the word "five" therefrom and the substitution of the word "eight".
(b) Article No. 45 by the deletion of the word "six" in the fourth line thereof and by the substitution therefor of the word "nine".
(c) Article No. 47 by the insertion of the word "President" before the word "Captain" in the 1st line thereof and the deletion of the word "both" in the 2nd line thereof and by the substitution therefor of the word "all".
(d) Article No. 56 by the deletion of the word "three" in the 2nd line thereof and by the substitution therefor of the word "six".
(e) Articles Nos. 68, 73, 74, & 80 by the deletion of the word "Captain" wherever it appears in these Articles and the substitution therefor of the word "President".
(f) Article No. 82 by the addition of the word "President" before the word "Captain" in the first line thereof.

II. (a) Article No. 31 by the addition of the words "and the United States of America" after the words "Great Britain" in the 2nd line thereof.
(b) Article No. 33 by the addition of the words "and the United States of America" after the words "Great Britain" in the 11th line thereof.

III. By adding after the word "Memorandum" in the 2nd line of paragraph 81 the words "of Association" after the word "or" in the 3rd line of the same paragraph the words "in the" and after the word "Association" in the same line the words "except in so far as Byelaws may be made in respect of the establishment and carrying of a Junior Club or Clubs or Branches at Happy Valley or elsewhere."

Should these Resolutions with or without any amendments be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee.
Dated this 31st day of October 1921.
J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

[1686

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 29th, 1921 [1687

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER,

No. 2 d'Aguilar Street.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction.

(TO-DAY)

1st November, 1921, at 2.15 P.M. at his Sales Rooms,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS.

Comprising

Serge, Tweed, Overcoat cloth, in good condition

Also

50 Pairs Brown and Black Boots, by Goodyear and Co
30 Bed Top Covers.
50 Cases American Medicated Soap
70 Tins each 5 lbs Bunte Shift Candy.
40 Dozen Razors. [1688

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 12.30 P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS.
Secretary.

Hongkong, October 29th 1921. [1679

THE BRITISH LEGION

CABARET DANCE.

To be held at the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, Nov. 4th 1921 at 9.15 P.M.

TICKETS may now be taken up by members who have applied for same, at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S, where a plan of the tables may be seen. Members may reserve seats or tables on taking up tickets. As the accommodation is filling up rapidly, members still desirous of attending are requested to send their names and the names of their guests to the Invitation Committee, as soon as possible.

DRESS.—Members will wear short black coats.

[1673

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with reference to the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the above Company held on 13th, and 31st, days of August, 1921, regarding the division of the above Company's Share Capital from shares of the denomination of $50 each into shares of the denomination of $10 each: NEW CERTIFICATES relating to the above are now ready and can be obtained in exchange for the written acknowledgments already issued in respect of the old scrip, upon application to the undersigned at the Company's Registered Office in the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

[1653

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BONUS of $1,000,000 authorised by the Special Resolutions of the above Company passed and confirmed on the 13th and 31st days of August, 1921, respectively will be distributed to those persons who are registered on the 12TH day of NOVEMBER, 1921, as holders of the issued shares of the Company.

Such Bonus will, pursuant to the Agreement which the Board of Directors of the Company has been authorised to enter into, be satisfied by the allotment out of the unissued capital of the Company to the above persons of one new share of $10 credited as fully paid up.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12TH NOVEMBER, 1921, to the 15TH NOVEMBER, 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

Dated the 28th October, 1921. [1669

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

OUR "SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY" has a reputation second to none, and furthermore the price is reasonable.

A consignment has just arrived. Why not try a bottle? And when you do, try our BRANDIES and PORT; we have brands to suit all tastes.

Obtainable at all Stores, or direct from the Agents:—CARTERS, 17, Queen's Road Central.
(Tel. No. 3549)

FINDLATER, MACKIE TODD & Co.

[1680

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds, Fs. 500.

Interest 6% free from income tax.

Price Fs. 498.50 net.

Interest payable every 6 months from 1ST MAY, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings

Comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to Frs. 13,000,000.

Subscription closing on the 10th November.

For subscription apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

09

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TEA DANCES.

on

MONDAY OCTOBER 31ST.
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 2ND.
and
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4TH.

Admission:—50 cents.

[1676

KOMOR & KOMOR

ART AND CURIO EXPERTS.

BEG to inform their Customers that the Sale at their RETAIL CURIO STORE WILL BE CLOSED at 5 P.M. on SATURDAY the 5TH of NOVEMBER, 1921, and thank their many patrons for their support and goodwill during more than half-a century's business in the Colony.

For the Last Week of the Sale the Store will be open every day until 6 P.M.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.

[1671

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all old Army Clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot.

Samples of Clothing to be sold will be on view at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 NOON on 15th November, 1921.

[1660

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section.)

TENDERS for the supply of LIQUORS and REFRESHMENTS at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section,
WEN TEH CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section.

Hongkong 28th October, 1921. [1674

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Newly built Reinforced Concrete Sea-going Motor powered lighter.

Length... ... ...70'
Breadth ... ...17'
Depth.... ... ... 9'
Draft loaded ... ... 6'
Deadweight Tonnage ... ...80 T

Miller heavy duty Kerosene Motor 40/50 HP and accessories in working conditions.

Orders for inspection can be obtained from ETABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD MOPIN, King's Building, Tel. 2566 and tenders to be sent under sealed cover to the same address on or before November 5th 1921.

Tenders may be sent for lighter and motor separately the latter being easily removed.

No obligation by this firm to accept any lower tender than within a reasonable price.

L. GAIN,
Branch Manager

1643]

WANTED.

A PRINCIPAL CLERK, CHINESE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, AT VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA. Initial salary $1,800 per annum, rising by increases for efficient service to maximum of $2,280, plus whatever bonus may be provided by law.

DUTIES:—Under direction, to supervise and direct Interpreters Chinese race, and Investigators under Chinese Division; to act as Interpreter; to assist in examination of Chinese immigrants and to perform other related and incidental work as required.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Education equivalent to university graduation preferred. Ability to read, write and converse fluently in main Chinese dialects. Applicants must be British subjects of white race, male sex; must possess thorough knowledge of Chinese people acquired by travel or residence in China. Preference will be given to applicants between 25 and 40 years of age. Applicants must furnish references from employers or persons of standing who can testify as to experience, fitness and ability to fill this position.

Application forms may be procured from the office of the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, and must be forwarded to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Canada, so as to be received not later than 31st December 1921.

[1675

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LR LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, A

POSITION as BOOK KEEPER by an experienced man. Understands all phases of Book-keeping & Double Account System. Possesses a good knowledge stenography, typewriting. Willing to work in Hongkong or outside—Apply to Box No. "N." c/o Daily Press Office. 134

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yaumati.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

1146

TO LET

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

1324

TO LET

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let.

For particulars apply to—
BANK OF CHINA.

1633]

INTIMATION

GOOD FOR BALL-ROOM FLOORS.

Gives a fine smooth surface for dancing.

WATSON'S WAX IN POWDER.

In tins ½ lb., 1 lb., & 2 lbs.

Prices:—

$1.25, $2.00, $3.00

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1921.

THE H. & S. BANK.

IN all that concerns the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the people of Hongkong feel a very close interest for many reasons. In the first place, it was in Hongkong that Bank had its birth; it is here that it has always had its Head Office. It was interesting to read that at the gathering at Canton on Saturday for the formal opening of the new premises of the Bank's branch there, the venerable Dr. WU TING FANG was able from personal recollection to recall the beginnings of the institution which has grown to be such an important and influential factor in the financial and commercial interests of the Far East. From its modest beginnings in 1864 the Bank has developed into an institution which at the present time has no fewer than 36 branches, of which 31 are in the Far East, three in Europe and two in the United States. The Corporation is now engaged in housing many of its branch establishments in new buildings which reflect the strength and importance of the institution. No fewer than four of the Eastern branches have this year been given new homes in large and solidly-built premises befitting the eminence of the Bank in the business life of the ports in which it is established. Palatial new quarters have been opened this year at Hankow, Shanghai, Manila, and now at Canton. As our readers are also aware, the headquarters of the Bank in Hongkong are being enlarged by the addition of a five-storied building which will make the Bank's headquarters, already distinguished for spaciousness and architectural pretensions, one of the largest and finest business establishments in the Colony, if not in the whole of the Far East.

These developments not only afford solid testimony to the great prosperity of the Bank but express in very tangible form the confidence of the management in the continued growth of the Bank's business. So far from fearing the competition of the many Chinese banks which have come into existence in recent years, the Bank welcomes them as serving to promote its own business. When we think of the immense size of China and of its industrious four hundred million inhabitants and then consider that its total foreign trade amounts at the present time to but very little more, expressed in pounds sterling, than the total foreign trade of Japan, and to scarcely one-fifth of the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom, we are able to form some conception of the immense potentialities of China's commerce in the future and of the ever-growing need for banking facilities. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has strikingly shown its faith in these coming developments by putting up buildings designed to cope with a large expansion of business. "You will see our opinion of what Canton is likely to develop into by the size of this building," said the Chief Manager (the Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN) at the ceremony on Saturday, and the same remark might be applied to the prospects at Shanghai and Hankow where the Bank has recently removed into new and palatial buildings. Notwithstanding the deplorable political strife of the past few years, the indications of industrial and commercial development in China have been very marked, and once peace and concord are restored and China united under a stable and progressive Government industry and commerce should make very rapid headway in China. Chinese and Foreign merchants alike will hope that this era may soon dawn for China.

The Rubber Plantations Investment Trust carries forward £94,321.

Mr. William R. Lynch, of the American Consular service, has been transferred from Canton to Shanghai.

Canton celebrated on Saturday the first anniversary of the return of the Cantonese Army to Canton and the liberation of the province from the Kwangsi conquest.

The Adjutant R.A. has received a few order forms for the *Gunner Magazine* and would be glad to forward a copy to any ex-Gunner who would like to have the Magazine. The annual subscription is 4/-.—ADVT.

The plans for the Warwick Comedy Co. will open at 8.30 a.m., on Thursday at Messrs. Moutries. We are asked to state that on account of the Armistice Day celebration at the Theatre Royal on November 11th the Company will not show on that evening.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is called for November 9th for the purpose of amending the Articles of Association in the manner set forth in an advertisement which appears among today's announcements.

Mr. F. R. Eldridge, jr., chief of the Far Eastern Division of Commerce in Washington, D.C., has arrived at Shanghai with the San Francisco Commercial Delegation, to inspect the local office of the Department of Commerce and to investigate trade conditions in China.

It is announced that Mr. S. T. Williamson has resigned his position as General Manager and Director of Messrs. Moller & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd., and that Mr. T. Orton has been appointed in his place. Mr. Williamson announces that he has established himself in business in Hongkong as a ship agent, coal and general merchant.

The *Japan Chronicle* states: "Although there is freedom of residence and landholding, with all extraterritorial advantages, in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, Japanese do not take kindly to the pioneering work. The Manchuria-Mongolian Reclamation Company, under the promotion of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Oriental Colonization Company, have now come into being in order to give the necessary encouragement to emigrants."

The birthday of H.M. the Emperor of Japan was observed yesterday by the Japanese residents in the Colony with the customary respect, the national flag being much in evidence, and in the evening many Japanese residences were illuminated by coloured lanterns. The Consul-General held the usual reception at his residence and received representatives of the Government and many of the Consuls who came to convey their good wishes. There were few Japanese ships in port yesterday, but what ships there were, "dressed" in honour of the occasion.

BOY SCOUTS.

INAUGURATION OF THE 7TH HONGKONG TROOP.

The 7th Hongkong Troop of Boy Scouts (Saiyingpun School Division) held its inauguration ceremony on the University football ground on Sunday afternoon.

Among those present were the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave (Commissioner), Mr. Ho Kom Tong (Patron of the Troop), Mrs. Ho Kom Tong; Mr. A. J. M. Weyman (Secretary of the Association), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools) Professor and Mrs. Vickers; Mr. Morris (President of the Troop); Mrs. and Miss Morris; Mr. A. T. Hamilton; Mr. Barney (Scoutmaster, Diocesan Boys' School Troop), Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Holt; Mr. A. White (Scoutmaster, Parrison School Troop) Staff-Sergt. Jane (Instructor, Saiyingpun School Ambulance Division) Mr. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Kwok; Miss Kwok; Dr. Ma Luk; a large number of University Education Students; the parents and guardians of the Scouts; Staff and Prefects of the Saiyingpun School and numerous others.

The Band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment was in attendance and played selections.

Immediately on the arrival of the Commissioner the Scout general salute was given. The Commissioner inspected the troops after which it "marched past" in line, by patrols, in column, and in fours.

A "display of figures" which was original and exceedingly well executed evoked loud applause; they were as follows:—

(a) 7th H.K.T.—7th Hongkong Troop—The Troop number.
(b) Mr. H.K.T.—Mr. Ho Kom Tong—Patron of the Troop.
(c) S.Y.P. — Saiyingpun — The School name.
(d) Characters representing.—Tin Hau Tai Ping-On — Earth Universal Peace.

In his address which was interpreted by the Scoutsmaster of the Troop, the Commissioner, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, congratulated the boys on their display and smartness and said he thought that they were extremely fortunate in having such a generous patron as Mr. Ho Kom Tong. He mentioned that while in Yokohama he had seen a troop of Japanese Scouts—one of the smartest troops it had been his pleasure to watch—led by Chinese Scouts Masters. The Commissioner urged the boys to keep on smiling and to put into practice daily their promise to do at least one kind act a day and so bring brightness and happiness into the lives of others. He added that this was the first Chinese troop from which a Scout had been recommended to London for a life saving badge and thought that the boy had exhibited the true Scout spirit in not boasting of his achievement but keeping quiet for weeks until the information had filtered through to the Headmaster who instituted enquiries and brought the matter to the cognizance of the Association. He did not know what the people at home would do but a recommendation had been made. The Commissioner added that those who had entered for the Swimming Badges had exhibited the true Scout spirit too. At the test recently held the troops were taken in consecutive order and this troop being seventh on the list had to wait until near the end. He had heard no grumbling but when their troop No. was called the twelve entrants were ready. Next he hoped they would be able to enter for the Life Saving Test. They had a very able leader in A.S.M. Leung Tit Sang and he hoped soon to see that every scout in the Troop had a First Class Scout Badge on his arm. This is what they must strive for.

In distributing the Badges the Commissioner explained their significance.

In all this troop has fifty members made up as follows:—One Scout Master; Three Assistant Scoutmasters; Four Patrol Leaders; Forty-two Scouts. The Scout Master Mr. Leung Yuk Tong is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency attained by his troop.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the party adjourned to the Great Hall at the University where about 300 sat down to tea.

The thanks of the troop are due to the Registrar of the University, Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, for the great courtesy and kindness which he has extended to the troop on this and other occasions.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER'S DEPARTURE FOR MACAO.

When H.E. M. de Freitas and his wife, left Peking on October 22nd for Macao there was a large gathering at the railway station to bid him farewell. Among the notables present were Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister; Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister; Mr. Schurman, the American Minister, and the various Chargés d'Affaires of the other Legations, most of them accompanied by their wives.

M. de Freitas is going to Shanghai first and then will continue to Macao to make a thorough investigation of the situation there before reporting to the Portuguese Foreign Office.

He expects to be away from Peking for two months and during his absence, Mr. Obata (the Japanese Minister) will take over his duties in Peking as Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps and Mr. Brandao Paes will look after Portuguese interests in the Capital.

A Peking telegram incidentally says:—The assignment that takes M. de Freitas to Macao is a difficult one because of the Canton Government's refusal to recognize any action towards settlement of the Macao incident that might be taken by the Peking Government. Peking, of course, cannot force its will upon Canton at this time and vice versa while Dr. Sun Yat-sen is trying to get M. de Freitas to visit Canton that he may claim that Portugal has recognized his extraordinary Government.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

DOES NOT INVOLVE QUESTIONS OUTSTANDING.

PARIS, October 31st.

The Government has ratified the Franco-Turkish Agreement which in no way involves questions still outstanding between the Allies and Turkey. It delimitates the frontiers of Cilicia and lays down the regime to be applied to the frontier zone. It transfers to a French company the Bagdad Railway between Bozanti and Nissibin, simultaneously offering a French group a concession to develop iron and silver mines in the Harchite Valley provided that fifty per cent. of the capital is Turkish.

UPPER SILESIA.

AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE CHIDES GERMANY.

PARIS, October 30th.

The Ambassador Conference has sent Berlin a letter urging as unjustified the German Government's protests against the Upper Silesia award.—*Havas.*

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN CAREY HALL.

LONDON, October 31st.

The death is announced of Mr. John Carey Hall, formerly H.M.'s Consul-General at Yokohama and Kobe.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

M. BRIAND CONFIDENT OF THE RESULTS.

PARIS, October 30th.

M. Briand and the French Delegation left le Havre for New York, aboard the liner *La Fayette*. Before his departure M. Briand expressed his confidence regarding the results of the Conference, stating that they will try to assemble all endeavours to bring on a reign of peace.—*Havas.*

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

Marsh Foch placed a wreath on Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH DELEGATION SAILS.

HAVRE, October 30th.

The French delegation to Washington has sailed on the liner *La Fayette.*

PARIS, October 30th.

M. Bonevay, Minister of Justice, will take charge of the Premiership and Foreign Ministry during the absence of M. Briand.

M. Briand, interviewed prior to his departure from Havre, declared that he expected valuable results from international mobilisation of intellects and goodwill at Washington. He agreed with President Harding that it was much better to work in the open. Formerly one tried to divide in order to rule. They would try to unite in goodwill in order to make peace reign.

JAPANESE DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30th.

The Japanese delegation to the Washington under Viscount Shibusawa has arrived on the liner *Shinyo Maru.*

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S MISSION TO THE EAST.

AN EXTENSIVE ITINERARY.

PARIS, October 29th.

Marshal Joffre will sail from Marseilles, on November 11th on board the *Porthos*, east-bound, to convey an expression of France's gratitude to the Eastern nations who partook in the Allies' victory.

The Mission's object is also to render still more intimate the bonds of friendship uniting France to those nations, and especially to return the Japanese Crown Prince's visit.

Marshal Joffre is to stop first at Port Said, then at Singapore, where he will board the French Eastern Squadron flagship *Mon'calm*, which will take him to Saigon, thence to Bangkok, where he is due about December 20th.

After visiting the Kings of Siam, Cambodia, and Annam and a short sojourn at Tonking, Marshal Joffre is to proceed to Peking *viâ* Seoul and Mukden, then returning to France *viâ* the Pacific and the United States. Marshal Joffre is to be accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. Issaly, and two aides-de-camp.—*Havas.*

THE FATE OF KARL.

ALLIED DEMANDS.

VIENNA, October 30th.

A Note has been handed to the Hungarian Foreign Minister jointly by the British, French and Italian representatives at Budapest. It commands delivery of the ex-King to the Commander of the British flotilla at Budapest and immediate proclamation of the ex-King's forfeiture of the throne.

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEBTS.

SOVIET SUGGESTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 30th.

The Soviet has notified Lord Curzon of its willingness to recognise foreign debts incurred before 1914, owing to the decision of the Brussels Famine Relief Conference that aid to the starving Russians should be conditional upon Soviet recognition of such debts. The Soviet, however, makes a proviso that it must be given special conditions and facilities enabling payment of the debts, and declares that an absolute condition is stoppage by the great Powers of all acts menacing the security and integrity of the Soviet and the Far Eastern Republic. The Soviet urges the summoning of an international conference to negotiate peace and discuss the debts.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[HAVAS CABLE.]

FRENCH RADICAL CONGRESS AND HELP FOR CHINA.

PARIS, October 30th.

From Lyons: The French Radical Congress has adopted a resolution recommending, regarding the Far East, an active policy of help to the Chinese people by the collaboration of France with Allied nations, especially the United States.—*Havas.*

BIG RADIUM DEAL.

BRITISH COMPANY'S CONCESSION.

PRAGUE, September 16th.

After prolonged negotiations, Mr. Sidney Reilly, on behalf of the Imperial and Foreign Corporation of London, has signed an agreement with the Czecho-Slovak Government for a monopoly of radium from the Czecho-Slovak States mines.

The basis of the contract is that the radium mines remain the propetry of Czecho-Slovakia, but will be farmed out to the Corporation for a number of years.

This event is of great importance, because Czecho-Slovakia possesses practically the only radium mines in Europe.

The present market price of radium is £35,000 (sterling) per gramme

Mr. Herbert Guedalla, managing director of the Imperial and Foreign Corporation, explained to a representative of *The Times* that, under their agreement with the Government of Czecho-Slovakia, the Corporation was to guarantee the whole of the capital necessary for the working of the series of the radium-producing mines at Joachimstnal, near Carlsbad, and in return would be entitled to 50 per cent. of the radium produced during a period of 15 years. The remaining 50 per cent. would go to the Czecho-Slovakian Government. So far as he knew, the Joachimsthal mines were the only radium-producing centre in Czecho-Slovakia.

It may be recalled that the discovery of radium by M. and Mme. Curie was made in the pitchblende obtained from the Joachimsthal mines.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE AREA.

A EUROPEAN "SAHARA."

"As I saw it, it wasn't Samara but Sahara," says the *Times* Special correspondent summing up an account of his drive down the Volga. "The country around Suizran is usually a smiling expanse of cornfields, the most fertile region in this most fertile of Provinces. I have never seen a cultivated place burnt so bare. Many farms have not even a vestige of vegetation. Some grow thin crops four inches high. In the Lilliputian cornfields the travellers felt like Gullivers. It is easy to see why everything has been ruined. The sun burned with an intensity I have only known in the tropics; whirlwinds of dust rose on every side! and the earth swam and quivered in the heat. Storm clouds gathered daily and the blessed rain, which seemed imminent, dispersed and the remnants of the terrible harvest were still further ruined.

"I frequently passed skeltons of horses and cattle. Groups of peasants plodded wearily on the road, some dragging carts, because the horse had died. On the wayside where the refugees are congregated they are living in indescribably unhealthy conditions. It is certain that typhus in the winter will be even worse than in the two previous winters when it raged in an absolutely unprecedented degree."

WHISKY CONTROL OF THE WORLD.

By the absorption of the seven distilleries of James Calder & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, the Distillers Co. have for all practical purposes secured control of the whisky trade of the world, telegraphs the *Daily Chronicle* Edinburgh correspondent.

The Distillers Company, whose capital is £5,354,546, previously controlled the bulk of the grain distilleries.

Apart from the securing the monopoly of the key product in the whisky industry, the Distillers Co. has control of the production of yeast.

The capital of James Calder, Ltd., is £250 000, and the price paid by the Distillers Company is £750,000.

An authority on the whisky trade said "Firms manufacturing grain whisky have always been few and the operations of the Distillers' Co. have assured them practical control of this imported section of the trade.

"We do not anticipate, however, that any 'squeeze' will ensue."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

FAMOUS PEER AND HIS PRESENTATION PORTRAIT.

A SECOND WOMAN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 29th.

A SECOND WOMAN M.P.

The Independent Liberals are very jubilant over the election of Mrs. Wintringham as M.P. for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire in the bye-election caused by the sudden death of her husband in the House of Commons. The anti-Coalitionists hail the victory as a blow for the Government, but as a matter of fact, it has no significance in that respect. There was no Coalition before the constituency. Mrs. Wintringham beat the Unionist by 791 votes, and the Labour by 4,516. It was entirely a personal triumph.

Apart from political consideration, the result is interesting for several reasons. It means the return of the second woman member to the House of Commons. Lady Astor, who succeeded her husband as M.P. for one of the Plymouth Divisions on his elevation to the House of Lords, is American by birth, so that Mrs. Withringham is the first British-born woman to take her seat in the House. She is also the first woman Liberal member. The notorious Countess Markievicez, one of the Sinn Feiners, was the first woman to gain election to Parliament, but in her case, as in that of the other Sinn Fein members, she has never taken her seat.

"A SILENT CANDIDATE."

Owing to her recent bereavement, Mrs. Withringham addressed no meetings during the contest—a circumstance which is probably unique in election history. She was accordingly known as "the silent candidate." She is, however, an accomplished speaker, and has proved that she possesses quite exceptional ability, with a long record of public service on local government bodies in Lincolnshire. Her work was also of very great value in connection with feminist and temperance causes for many years. Before her marriage, Mrs. Withringham was a school teacher at Grimsby.

ART AND MONEY.

The controversy between Lord Leverhulme and Sir William Orpen about a portrait has caused a good deal of amusement. It has also started a discussion on the question whether the rules that govern buying and selling in the commercial world ought to be applied to artists and their works.

Sir William painted a presentation portrait of Lord Leverhulme which is to be hung in the Town Hall at Bolton to commemorate his mayoralty of the Borough. At the preliminary conference with the artist Lord Leverhulme desired that his portrait in mayoral robes should be a full-length one, standing. Sir William suggested that a much finer effecting would be obtained if he painted his Lordship sitting. This idea was carried out, and in due course the portrait was dispatched to Bolton. Then a difficulty arose over the price. Lord Leverhulme said as he arranged for a full-length portrait standing at 3,000 guineas, and he had been painted sitting this was but the equivalent of a half-length portrait, and, therefore, the price to be paid should be half—namely, 1,500 guineas.

BUSINESS THE BASIS.

Some of the "high brows" and "intellectuals" affect to regard the dispute over the price of Lord Leverhulme's portrait as an affront to Art (with a capital A); but this will not do so far as the average man is concerned. Your artist, however eminent, is quite as eager as other mortals to get as much as he can for his work. Any artist who is asked what his terms are for a portrait will quote so much for a full-length, so much for a half, so much for a three-quarter, and so much for a bust. It is a matter of business in the last analysis, and all this talk about the dignity of Art and the sordidness of money is mere pose.

At all events, Lord Leverhulme has apparently no sentimental doubts on the subject. He is willing to pay what he considers value for his money and not a penny more. He also claims to do what he likes with his property when paid for. It is not so long ago that he offended Mr. Augustus John, who had painted a portrait of his Lordship, by cutting the head clean out of the canvas and leaving the rest of the figure thus mutilated. "Desecration of Art," it was called. "Not at all," was Lord Leverhulme's reply in effect, "I bought the portrait, and only wanted the head, and I can do what I like with my own."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has been suffering from a chill and toothache, has not benefited from his Scottish holiday as much as his friends could wish. Before leaving home after Parliament rose he was fagged-out with strain and work. It was thought that by retreating into the Highlands he would temporarily escape from political preoccupations; but this was a fond delusion.

The Premier has been pursued by all sorts and conditions of people. Some are necessary and, therefore, more or less welcome, as, for instance, members of the Cabinet who were summoned to deal with the interminable Irish stew; but others were frankly importunate and disturbing, as in the case of the London Mayors who persisted in worrying in Head of the Government in person over unemployment in their respective areas. It is, of course, flattering to Mr. Lloyd George's prestige, and it would be idle to pretend that he does not like it. He appears before the country as the one indispensable servant of King and Nation—the man who puts things right. Indeed, he has helped to create this impression by his habit of going over the heads of individual Ministers and settling matters properly belonging to their Departments. This has been noticeably evident in strike settlements.

Perhaps in the circumstances it is not surprising that neither Highland fastnesses nor the toothache can protect such a Premier from disturbance when on holiday.

OF VALUE TO THE NATION.

The remarkable thing about Mr. Lloyd George is not that his health has failed to improve so rapidly as was expected as a result of change of scene and air; what is far more extraordinary is the way he has survived all the strain of wartime and also the worries of the last five or six years. No doubt it is because, as his intimates aver, he is a kind of miracle in human form, both mentally and physically—or, perhaps, I ought to say he is a "Super-man," using the pet phrase of the New Journalism.

However that may be, it is perfectly true to say that Mr. Lloyd George's health is a matter of real concern to everybody, including his bitterest political opponents. However much his critics may attack him, the fact remains that not one of them has been able to suggest the name of a possible successor if the Prime Minister were laid aside just now. This means, of course, that for the time being he is indispensable. He is more than any other man, best qualified to deal with Ireland and wind up the trouble there; and unless he is on the spot to handle the unemployment problem, and give the necessary inspiration towards a settlement, the situation could very speedily become unpleasant. Spasmodic outbreaks of disorder that have occurred indicate that there is considerable inflammable material in the country in these days of trade stagnation, wages-cuts, enforced idleness among workmen, and resultant discontent.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Agitation against the increased postal rates which was quiescent for a while has re-commenced with some vigour, the main object being to get back again to penny postage. The movement is also connected with a kindred demand for Sunday collections of letters and their delivery outside London. Since Sunday collecting was dropped, Monday is a slack day in offices all over the Kingdom. There is no correspondence to deal with, and it is not till late on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning that the business world is in full swing again. This is not quite what one should expect in a country like this, which is foremost in world trade and commerce.

The Business Advisory Committee appointed to help Mr. Kellaway to overhaul the working of the Post Office are, I hear, making proposals which should enable the authorities to reduce the present high cost of postage early next year, and possibly return to Sunday collections and delivery. This expectation is based on economies that have been effected or are in contemplation, which will, it is estimated, effect a saving of five or six millions sterling on the working of the Department. Meanwhile, Chambers of Commerce and other business organisations are "pegging away" at the Postmaster-General to return to cheapness combined with efficiency in the postal service, as in the brave days before the war.—H.B.

SELF-CONTROL AND THE TELEPHONE.

"That man's got a telephone temper, I should say," was a remark made by one of the onlookers to a dispute involving a liftman and a Tube passenger.

"Why?" the *Daily Chronicle* representative asked. "I thought he had admirable control of his temper."

"Just so. That's the point," was the reply. "Have you never noticed that people who habitually use the telephone a great deal come to the point more quickly than other people who are non-telephonists, that they follow an opponent's arguments with closer attention, that they put up with little discourtesies with greater equanimity, and that they try never to say more than is necessary? I don't know anything in this world more likely to encourage economy of words and even temper than a long course of telephoning.

"Think of the finesse which is required before an important client can be induced to ring off when he is in a garrulous mood in order that the way may be clear for an even more important client.

"Think of the honeyed sweetness which must be lavished on the operator when the clock hands point to three minutes to six and there is an important commission waiting if telephone connection can be made before 6 o'clock.

"The telephone temper is a very real thing, and I think that a mother who seeks her daughter's happiness in marriage should ask the candidate for her hand as the most important question. "Do you frequently use the telephone?"

HAPPY LONDON.

A London telegram to Indian papers says:—

London's music season has opened with a galaxy of stars. Madame Tetrazzini, Mr. Jan Kubelik, Mr. Chaliapin, Mr. Richard Strauss, and Senor d'Alvarez are among the great foreigners already appearing, while most great British ballad singers are shortly arriving to fulfil engagements. Booking has opened for the Covent Garden seasons of the Carl Rosa Company, which has acquired the rights of 48 operas from Sir T. Beecham's liquidators. There is a tremendous rush for seats. Gilbert and Sullivan revival pantomimes are also in active preparation. A prominent song publisher says that jazz songs have had their day. Waltz songs will be the favourities this year. There is further prospect of a gayer London provided the decisions of the Licensing Justices at Holborn, and Westminster, favour the granting of extensions of licenses to the leading hotels enabling drinks to be served with suppers. The underground and other railways have arranged later trains to cope with the after supper rush.

WILL JAPAN ABOLISH THE GEISHA?

[BY HUGH BYAS IN THE "DAILY EXPRESS."]

TOKYO.

Should the geisha be abolished? The question has been asked of a number of representative men, and the majority have answered "Yes." It will take more than that, however, to end so ancient a feature of social life in Japan; but it is significant of changing ways.

The question was inspired by the great growth in the number of these fair and frail ladies which the war boom caused. The new rich found that the "geisha spree" was a delightful—and thoroughly effective—way of spending the money that the war showered on them. From 1917 to 1920 it was impossible to do business in Osaka or Kobe without spending large sums on entertainments at which geisha blossomed like the flowers in spring. One young man in no very large way—though it was a sudden way—spent over £1 000 a year in geisha sprees for prominent shipping and official people. And there are now in Tokyo alone a total of 9,584 registered geishas.

SIDE BY SIDE.

The trouble is that Japanese ladies never go to banquets. Banquets consequently are dull, and yet banquets are necessary; for the Japanese are the most extravagently hospitable people on earth. Occasional efforts have been made by pioneers to introduce the western custom of inviting wives with their husbands to banquets, but as etiquette requires that husband and wife shall sit together, the banquets have not sparkled so brightly as when he had a new young woman sitting at the opposite side of the tiny table to pour out his wine and laugh at his jokes. Etiquette further requires that Japanese ladies shall be dignified and demure in the presence of other wives' husbands; so there is no getting away from the fact that dinners will be dull if there are no geisha present.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Thus Mr. Tsuboya, M.P., one of the pro-geisha minority, writes: "A Japanese banquet without geisha would be lonesome. There are no topics of conversation for men and women at banquets. Therefore geisha are necessary for amusement at present. Perhaps in the far future it may be otherwise." Viscount Shutoku, on the other hand, bluntly says, "We would rid society of geisha, who are in reality only secret ——" (a Shakespearian word). The editor of the "Yomiuri Shimbun" says, "The abolition of geisha is one of my long-cherished hopes. But what is to be expected when even the Prime Minister is a patron of two celebrated geisha houses? When Japanese women become more intellectual the low-grade minds of the geisha will no longer amuse. Unfortunately, many men still go to the geisha to be amused, but it is only because they are driven to them."

Once, it is said, the geisha was a lady of wit and accomplishments, with whom great warriors and statesmen could relax their minds. Now she is only a giddy girl, who cannot talk of anything more elevated than the newest actor. But to see her at a banquet, kneeling prettily on the matted floor, robed in rich silks, painted and powdered, a white flower (not of the blameless life) in her black hair, and the most sophisticated witcheries of her sex darting from her sparkling, narrow eyes—well, it will take more than a magazine vote to end her colourful chapter in the social history of rich Japan.

£125,000,000 PLOT.

GIGANTIC SCHEME TO TRAP LONDON INVESTORS.

A plan originated in Chicago to organise a gigantic swindle by the formation of a £125,000,000 corporation with a parent company in London and branches in Victoria (British Columbia) and throughout the United States and Canada has been revealed in papers seized by the Federal authorities at New York while investigating the doings of Charles W. French and seven other persons who were arrested on charges of fraud

Confessions obtained after the collapse of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company indicate that the American financial markets were to be deluged with millions of bad notes, stolen bonds, and bogus trust deeds. Banks and business houses from the Atlantic to the Pacific were to be duped. Securities to the value of £400,000 have been recovered out of a total of £1,500,000 stolen.

SEIZED DOCUMENTS.

According to documents seized the sum of £125,000,000 was to be put into the London office of the proposed organisation while scores of building companies were being organised in Canada and America. It is stated that many prominent London investors were approached, the name of Mr. J. B. Morgan being used as a bait, but this was dropped when Mr. Morgan denied all connection with the project.

The scheme originated in a mush-room corporation called the American Rubber Company, started in a dingy shop in East 63rd-street, New York, under French's management. Scores of bogus companies were floated in various cities, and thousands of people were persuaded to invest their savings in them. French set up elaborate headquarters at the Waldorf Hotel and lavishly entertained prospective investors.

The names of the concerns which were to be dangled before the eyes of British investors investors include the Pacific Steel, Pacific Coal Company, Pacific Trust, Pacific Guarantee Company, Pacific Railway Company, Pacific Equipment Company, Pacific Power Company, and the Pacific Realty Company.

Among the papers seized was a book containing the names of hundreds of British and American investors whom it was planned to approach.

AGE OF THE EARTH.

SOME STAGGERING ESTIMATES.

At the meeting of the British Associaties at Edinburgh, recently, a joint discussion took place on "The Age of the Earth," in which four sections engaged. Professor O. W. Richardson presided.

Lord Rayleigh delivered an address, in which he said the subject had been very controversial in the past. There had been a tendency in different branches of science to lean too heavily on a certain line of argument. In the last generation Lord Kelvin attempted to set a limit of time to the duration of the sun's heat, and also of the earth's internal heat. As regarded the earth's heat, it was now generally known that the premises of Lord Kelvin's calculations were upset by the discovery of radio-active substances in the earth. In 1906 he (the speaker) made a determination of the amount of radium in the superficial parts of the earth which were alone accessible. From the radium analysis we could calculate the amount of uranium and other associated substances and the thermal output from them. The result went to show that if we supposed the same radium content to extend to a depth of some twenty miles, the whole output of heat would be accounted for, without assuming that any of it came from a primeval store, as postulated by Lord Kelvin. It was surprising, in fact, that the output was not greater. We were puzzled at the present time to account for the existing state of things, and could not use it is a firm basis from which to explore the past. As to the sun's heat, Lord Kelvin's argument was that we know of no source at all adequate to supply the existing output of solar energy except secular contraction, and even this was not enough to account for more than 20,000,000 years of solar heat in the past. Although we still did not know definitely of such a source, yet we were now compelled to admit that it must exist. Some of the stars—the giant red stars—were radiating energy at something like 1,000 times the rate that the sun did. Modern knowledge in radio-activity seemed to give a firm basis for the estimation of geological time; and radio-active methods of estimation indicated a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years as the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust as suitable for the habitation of living beings, and that no other considerations, from the side of physics or astronomy, afforded any definite presumption against this estimate.

Professor W. J. Hollas, Oxford, speaking as a geologist, said that with the discovery of radium the conceivability of extending the duration of geological time was brought about. With more data at their disposal than Lord Kelvin had, the age of the earth had been increased from a score of millions to thousands of millions. Lord Rayleigh had, like a "bloated capitalist," more millions of years at his command than he knew how to dispose of. (Laughter.) But more cautious people, like himself, were anxious to make sure that the new geological clock was not as much too fast as Lord Kelvin's was too slow.

Professor J. W. Gregory contributed a paper in which he said that the claim that geological time must be restricted within a score or a few score million years was regarded by most geologists with incredulity, since a score of million years was of little more use to geology than the seven days of the Pentateuch. The geological estimates to which most weight had been attached were based on the saltness of the sea. The salinity argument had been widely accepted as sound in principle; the estimates varied from 70,000,000 to 15,000,000 years, and some intermediate length was regarded as inevitable. The best-known geological estimates of the age of the earth required to be multiplied ten or twenty fold in order to agree with the physical estimates, but this increase was consistent with the geological evidence.

LONDON'S RIVAL.

The claim of London to be the largest city in the world is attacked by the National Geographic Society, Washington, which informs New Yorkers that their city now has a valid claim to the distinction.

Discussing the figures recently announced in the British Census report, the society states: "Legally as a municipal unit, 'London' only refers to the area within the boundaries of the County of London, which appears to be still under the 5 000,000 mark (4,483,249). Greater London, which has a population of 7,476,168, has an existence as the Metropolitan Police unit. Its population, distributed over 693 square miles, is more than twice that of Municipal New York. A Greater New York, modelled on the lines of Greater London and including towns within a radius of 15 miles from the city's centre, taking in New Jersey and the cities across the Hudson River, would pass London's population well within a like area," says the society.

Official figure published last year showed that New York's population was 5,621,151.

THE MOTORIST'S WAY.

A man in a motor-car (writes a correspondent in the London *Morning Post*), was within a hair's breadth of running over me to-day. Did he apologise or show the least contrition? Not a bit of it. He abused me for daring to be in the road; and when I reminded him that I had as much right to use the road as he, he told me not to be absurd! He admonished me to be thankful that I was not lying dead under his car; and seemed to think it was great impertinence on my part to retort he should be thankful he had escaped arrest for manslaughter. Evidently, it did not enter the mind of this gentle motorist that a pedestrian had any right to live except on sufferance. Because he had a motor-car he assumed that he owned the earth. But I flatter myself that he is reconsidering that assumption to-day.

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THE NEW WOMAN.

MALE EGOISM.

[BY MARY ADELAIDE BROADHURST, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL POLITICAL LEAGUE]

It is a startling fact in the life of a nation that a few figures can suddenly bring it face to face with one of the most far-reaching problems that confront it. Yet that has happened. The simple census statement that the women of Great Britain now outnumber the men to the extent of some "two millions" has roused an apprehensive interest which is everywhere seeking a somewhat clamorous expression, whether of fear or hope. That the statement embodies a difficult problem for the community there can be no manner of doubt, but I venture, at the outset, to assert that the knottiest point of the whole entanglement, as well as the chief factor making for any depression, lies in the state of mind indicated by the two words that have been put forward to describe this outstanding social fact. On all sides is heard the wail, "two million superfluous women!" Superfluous! Truly this is the element of grim humour that gives light and shade to the most desperate situation. Who would have thought that in the great struggle of women for emancipation during those tense years before the arresting events of 1914, when the male ego was slowly drawn through the process of capitulation to reason and the stress of circumstance, the lessons then driven in should have become so deeply obscured? Who could have believed that the pre-eminent worth to their country shown by women during the Great War should so quickly have been forgotten? What tragic irony is involved in the astounding fact that many men have realised not at all the deep significance of these tremendous happenings.

A revolution in the world's outlook towards woman, her evolution into political and spiritual freedom, with all that it implies, and and the consequent emergence of the "New Woman," have passed them by. The crust of sex prejudice is still unbroken, and the armour of male egoism not only still unpenetrated, but even now a determining factor, whether consciously or unconsciously, of the attitude of too many men towards the other sex. For amongst the fundamental changes that these two great struggles must intvitably bring about, none can have more profound influence than the forces set free by the liberation of woman.

DOCTRINES OF SUBJECTION.

This generation is too near the "subjection" to realise fully all that is involved. Fortunately, many of the true and honest thinkers of both sexes have grasped much of the significance, and with it a new impetus and inspiration to life and action. It is none the less true that to large numbers it means little or nothing. Far from seeing all that it implies for the future of the race, if they do not actually deny any real repression of women's powers, they hold with amazing confidence the belated conviction that the conditions of her life and education a hundred years ago were more "natural" than now; that, in spite of any opportunities she may have wrested from the unwilling male, she is still the same in all essentials; that any change due to greater freedom and education is purely superficial; that, in fact, there does not exist, and never will, "new women" in the sense of free individuals with a new social value of so fundamental a kind as to make them a determining influence in the constructive growth of the nation. That some women should still hold these views is not surprising, for—as in the eighteenth century leisured classes of the Halifaxes and Chesterfields, the notorious passages in the writings of whom were a naked expression of the worst features of women's slavery to the artificial conventions of law, religion, and man—with a few notable exceptions women are still taught to believe that dependence on man's opinions is decorous, that training to useful work is unbefitting their class, and, in positions of real potential influence, are left to potter in political life as mere echoes of their men, or, even "safer," expend their energies on the fringe of charitable effort, still, as idle rich parasites on society, and as compared with the living, growing masses of their sex, "superfluous" and a consequent menace. But that large numbers of men with opportunities for a broad outlook on the potential social and political value of new forces should persist in the old prejudices of sex attitude based on inherent male egoism, simply shows that in the last fifty years of women's fight for freedom they have been outdistanced and left behind by the very sex to whom they have grudged independence of political or spiritual outlook, and for whom they prefer the primeval notion of existence merely as mates for themselves. There is the crux of the problem, the threatening of tragedy to the hapless "two million." In this will be found the reason why so many of them do not wish to marry, why the question rises in their minds, "Is it worth the risk?" when husbands are still autocrats and wives mere echoes, and where conditions in many homes are such as would break the spirit of man in a month.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

It is clear, then, that those who admit no essential change in the modern woman have a complete and biassed misunderstanding of the effects and psychology of subjection. The seventeenth, eighteenth, and part of the nineteenth centuries imposed on women limitations of so drastic a kind as to make impossible their development as individuals, and nothing can be surer than this, that just so far as they fell short of that they were the less and not the more "natural"—it is only by free and disciplined growth that any living being attains to the full value of its nature. Undisciplined, her only claim to consideration sexual, deprived by law of proprietary rights, taught no work save the most inferior, with no opportunity of gaining breadth of experience and knowledge of life, deprived, in short, of the most elementary rights of a free person in a free State, could any subjection, even though in many cases camouflaged by generosity, be more complete? By these very limitations the only important function for which she was adjudged capable reached its lowest level, and a stupid repression acted disastrously on the physical and spiritual welfare of herself and children. She had not, and has not now, the dignity of legal parentage, a somewhat unwise action, one would imagine, on the part of men to enslave the very motherhood they urge women to exalt as their only sphere of social worth! Whips and chains could not have made the servility more complete. Suggestion is a powerful psychological factor, and women became what they were taught they ought to be.

Who can say that to emerge from this is not to become a "New Woman"? It means a fundamental change in the very basis of her existence, the whole difference between a free being and a slave. The struggle, acute for fifty years, is one of the most outstanding happenings in our history. Once given education her natural powers have quickly evolved as one by one the gates of opportunity have been thrown open to her persistence, till she has finally proved herself the equal of man in every sphere of work that matters. She knows now that given power to choose her own life and cast off the belated conventions that still linger as a legacy from an ill-conceived past, given all the happiness and well-being that comes from successful work, she can never be a failure, but, on the contrary, with body, mind, and spirit free to develop, a source of strength and a tremendous power for good in the life of the community. This seems a far cry from Chesterfield's advice. "A man of sense only trifles with them, plays with them—humours and flatters them." He did not realise that these "children" could be a source of such harm to the State that the enormity of the evil is not even yet understood.

It is precisely in the continuance of this kind of male egoism that any dangers from the present conditions arise. But the mills of chivalry grind slowly, and prejudice dies hard. Newnham is celebrating her fiftieth birthday, yet to women who brilliantly qualify the degree is not yet granted. Only a few days ago the editor of an important paper and an M.P. published an article on his utter inability to see why a woman should go further in political life than the mere exercise of the vote. "I don't like it. It doesn't ring true," he naively writes, and thank Heaven fervently that women so rarely have the judicial spirit! What are we to think of the fact that the old male ego is sill potent enough to block deliberately the bill, at this stage even not yet passed into law, drawn up to give women their legal right to be "mothers of men." Strangely enough, however, it is a mixture of generosity and prejudice that blinds men, and women also, to the real evil. There are so many of both sexes who act above artificial convention and law that they fail to realise either the sex prejudice or its resultant limitations, and hence arises the apparent apathy and indifference of a large section of the public. Yet in the rooted idea of the inferiority of women lies the debasement of the sex, and there is real danger that the persistence of the prejudice, together with the overplus of two million, and the consequent economic difficulties, means that an increased social debasement is possibly worse than anything in the past. The enormity of the evil lies in the fact that a double standard of morality is kept alive with all its terrible results to the race and its worse than degradation to the women of the race. Men could only sacrifice in the way they do beings so low in their estimation as to allow of their imposing a fate upon them worse than death to the individual with disease and degeneracy to the race. There is indeed danger lurking in these depths greater and more far-reaching than the ravages of war.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

If the nation is to solve its problem, let men face these facts in all their grim reality, and see to it that they play their part in the future as men. Only then can the new spirit in women meet and solve its own problem. But there must be freedom, space for the exercise in women of all her faculties, room for broad experience, the exercise of judgment and decision, the growth of character. Is a Sex Disqualification (Removal) Bill to be made of no effect by the tyranny of small bureaucrats, who choose to draw up regulations restricting the opportunity and work of women? Are trade unions to be allowed to organise the expulsion of women on the ground of sex from many kinds of work, and prevent their training in many more? It is bad enough that women should have to face individual hostility or jealousy in men. It is well-nigh hopeless to struggle against organised opposition. Can any man or body of men, realising that two million women or more will have no opportunity of home and motherhood, refuse them the right to work? It will be a hard struggle, only possible with the help and co-operation of men, but women have gained so much that we have every hope they will win in this struggle too. The future is woman's, and it is to the future she looks alike for her opportunities and her great reward. She has a right to claim an open door in every kind of work, a right to the education and training that will fit her for that work. Her old cloistered virtues of meekness and submission will cease to be virtues if they leave no room in her for courage, energy, and power to help the race and stabilise her own character.

"We are a people of great common sense," said the Prince of Wales in his most recent speech, "and common sense implies a frank recognition of facts and a spirit to give and take." If at this critical time in our history men and women act up to that, the one casting off his egoism and sex prejudice, the other gaining in freedom and strength, there will be no need for apprehension, and what has now been most unfortunately stigmatised as "superfluous" will be the new and necessary element in the evolution of the world's progress.—*Daily Telegraph.*

In my opinion the speech of Perthshire represents modern English at its most correct, taking an average through all classes.—*Professor J. W. Mackail.*

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FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Saturday,	19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Moji)	Saturday,	3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Tuesday	27th Dec. at 11 a.m
SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday,	14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang Colombo, Suez and Port Said

ATSUTA MARU	Friday,	11th Nov., at 11 p.m.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Friday,	25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU	Friday,	9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday,	23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU	Friday,	6th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU ... ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SIDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU	Tuesday,	15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Tuesday,	20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Tuesday,	17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU ... ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 16th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,

WAKASA MARU	Friday,	4th Nov.
GENOA MARU	Friday	18th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SANUKI MARU	Friday,	11th Nov.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU	Friday,	18th Nov., at noon

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU	Thursday,	17th Nov.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Sunday,	20th Nov at 11 a.m.
LIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki & Kure)	Sunday,	20th Nov.
KLEIST	Monday,	28th Nov at 11 a.m.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA and LISBON.

THE Steamship "TOSARI"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Nov., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.

Hongkong, October 27th, 1921. [1672

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KAGA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by 4th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1921. [1681

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, September 19th.

A return to Paris and its boulevards reveals the fact that the tailor-made has undergone a considerable change during the all-too-short weeks that constitute a continental Summer.

The most notable and important feature about it is that its line is far more inclined to be straight than it was a month or two ago. Instead of being a garment of many gores, tightening in to the waist so as to suggest the form of an hour-glass, the coat now being worn is more an up-an-down affair, fitting close to the figure without exactly defining its lines. The change is slight, and yet so distinctive that the cleverest tailor (who, no doubt, for his own ends, saw that fashion developed along these lines) would not be able to transform a coat that was fashionable two months ago into a coat that would be fashionable now.

With the coat showing long straight lines have come into pronounced favour coats, jacket and blouses that are Russian in type. A pretty suit of this kind which I saw in navy duvetyn, and the cuffs and collar were edged with seal, the edge of the right flap buttoning over being edged with the same fur continued down from the collar; this fastened high round the neck with a cut jet button.

Instead of fur as a finish to outline the collar, cuffs and side flap of the coat, such less expensive trimming as braid may be used. Another effective and inexpensive method is to take bands of material in another colour and add them, after having cut them on the cross. Navy blue trimmed this way with bands in grey, beige or fawn is most becoming. Bands of grey lamb's wool may also be used this way, and the same note be repeated in a close-fitting litle cap to be worn with this particular costume, not to mention a muff as well, if one's allowance permits. Varnished ribbon is also used, but not to the exaggerated extent it has been since it made its appearance in the fashion world a few months ago.

The very latest idea is to trim one's suit with bands of Petersham belting—just the ordinary strips of material which, so far, have served the humble though useful purpose of keeping a skirt together and attaching it to its wearer. This original fabric is treated in exactly the same way as bands of cloth or strips of ribbon or braid would be. All of these may be utilised by those who cannot afford to trim their suits with fur, at present the most fashionable of all.

Grey is still popular, although a far greater percentage of navy suits are to be seen. With suits of this shade the ideal trimming is either bands of squirrel or grey lamb's wool.

A model that promises to develop in popular favour is the loose-fitting coat drawn into the figure by means of a belt placed several inches below the real waist-line. It has the double advantage of being comfortable as well as becoming to the woman inclined to stoutness. This model invariably has a collar—for preference, of fur—buttoning close round the neck, and in length it is rather more of a three-quarter length, edged with a cross-wise band of material and slit on the outside, where they, also, were tied with a black bow. Under this was worn the simplest of white organdie blouses with a stiff byronical collar that stood out over the collar of the jacket.

Another model that is being worn is long and loose-fitting and opening all the way down the front, to show a decorative blouse or vest underneath; a roll collar that is continued to the hem of the jacket is added, and deep cuffs to match. A suit of this kind was in mauve cordellaine checked with nigger stripes; the collar and cuffs were in nigger duvetyn, and the vest underneath was in coarse white linen embroidered in mauve and nigger shades.

Another model shows a straight line as far as the waist, and after that continues in a straight line back and front with numbers of gathers on the sides. An open collar may be worn with this, or else one that fastens round the throat except in front, where it remains open.

Pockets are much in evidence on the new suits, and many them boast as many as three or four on the jacket and two on the skirt. Slanting ones are preferred and a finish that is no more than an almost invisible binding.

Stripes are coming back into favour, and many suits are made of a striped material finished with bands of a plain one for trimming, or else *vice versa*. There is also a fair quantity of check in evidence, a marked preference being shown for materials with narrow vertical and horizontal stripes forming a square about four inches. With a material of this type, the skirt is either whole or partially pleated. Although no definite preference has been pronounced for any one colour rather than another, those most worn at present are violet, grey and bottle green: navy blue, of coure, remains supreme, as always, for those who have no liking for the coloured tailor-made, no matter how sombre. For those who are still idling at the seaside, there is nothing so becoming as the cream tailored suit, a fashion which would surely be popularised in Paris if it were at all practicable amid the soot and dust. Failing this, its place is taken by pearl and dove greys, which are the next-best-thing for those who long for light-coloured clothes and know that cream is out of the question amidst the dirt of a big city.

THE LAMENTS OF A COOK.

"Chester," the French chef made famous by Sir William Orpen's portrait of him in this year's Academy, who has been exercising his art in London for some months, is returning to Paris in despair. He declares that the English have no soul above eggs and bacon. His efforts at lunch and dinner are appreciated, but his finest artistic triumphs at breakfast were wasted. The stolid Briton refuses to be converted to the continental idea of breakfast.

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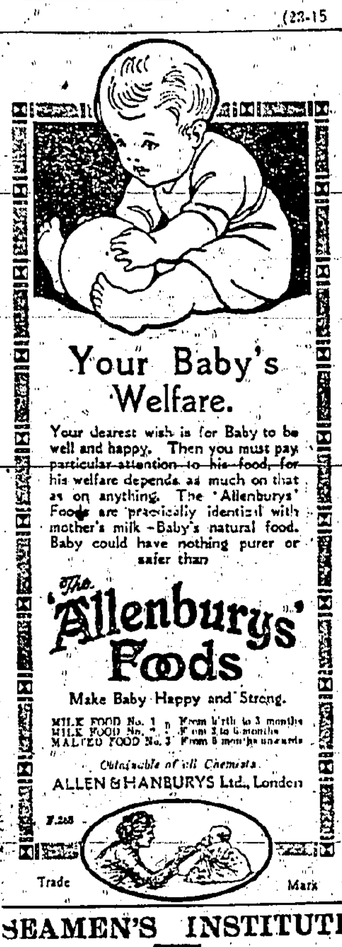

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OBSTACLES TO TRADE.

SIR H. HAMBLING ON THE PROBLEM.

Sir Herbert Hambling, deputy-chairman of Barclays Bank, lecturing, on September 20th, at the Central Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street, E.C., on "Banking and Foreign Trade," said the real difficulty of the present financial position was that in existing circumstances and in the case of certain countries whose finances were in a bad state, there was practically no limit to the possibilities of fluctuation in their currencies. Broadly speaking, current rates of exchange for currencies, other than gold currencies, were fixed, just as the price of a commodity in a free market was fixed, by what people were prepared to pay. Before the war we could measure exchange fluctuations in fractions of a fractional currency, whereas now we could not measure them at all. We had lost our gold standard, as had other countries also, and until the principal trading nations linked their currency to gold, in some form or another, we could not hope to have stable exchanges, and meanwhile we should always have to face a speculative element, almost impossible to measure, and, therefore, very detrimental to trade.

Many solutions had been advanced, but no scheme could be effective unless it was based on the observance by the nations concerned—not the bankers—of certain cardinal principles, among which he regarded the establishment of concord, of a genuine peace, and a genuine desire to be helpful, among the various countries, as the most important. No nation could base its prosperity on the poverty of others nations. Trade was, before anything else, a question of mutual advantage. If we could only remove all artificial obstructions from international trade for the next five years he felt certain that the world's position at the end of that period would be better all round even than in 1914. This was a course of perfection, but as a matter of practice we should aim at avoiding such trade obstructions as might well arise out of measures like the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and the maladministration of the Reparations question. Every country, too, should meet its expenditure from revenue. So long as the former exceeded the latter, and the deficit was made good by printing notes, so long would it be impossible to attain currency stability.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Wed.,	2nd Nov.,	D'light.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thurs.,	3rd Nov.,	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Thurs.,	3rd Nov.,	D'light.
BANGKOK	"FOOSHING"	Fri.,	4th Nov.,	D'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Fri.,	4th Nov.,	Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Fri.,	4th Nov.,	Noon.
MANILA	"YUENGSANG"	Fri.,	4th Nov.,	3 P.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Sat.,	5th Nov.,	9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Tues.,	8th Nov.,	D'light.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Wed.,	9th Nov.,	D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan Tawao and Lahad Datu.

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BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 3rd Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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SS "GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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No. 8, BUND KOBE.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 30th.

Hanyang, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. J. R. Shearer, from Hongay, with coal.—B. & S.

October 31st.

Batavia Maru, Japanese str., 2,736 tons, Capt. Fujita, from Sourabaya and Sandakan, with sugar and general cargo.—O.S.K.

Borneo Maru, Japanese str., 2,455 tons, Capt. C. Hidaka, from Samarang and Balik Papan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Busho Maru, Japanese str., 1,565 tons, Capt. S. Machihara, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.

China, American str., 3,186 tons, Capt. F. W. Wise, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.

Chuysang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. H. G. W. Walker, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Kaiyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Keelung *viâ* Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kwangtuh, Chinese str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Charles Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Saigang, British str., 1,045 tons, Capt. W. Shane, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tsuru Maru, Japanese str., 2,029 tons, Capt. K. Kagai, from Ching Wan Tao, with coal.—Dodwell & Co.

Yuensang, British str., 1,128 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

October 31st.

Apus, for Zambanga.
Batavia Maru, for Takao.
Bourbon, for Saigon.
Chuysang, for Canton.
Hanman, for Hoihow.
Hanyang, for Canton.
Hwah Kum, for P. Parseval.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kaifong, for Pakhoi.
Kingan, for Canton.
Kwangtuh, for Shanghai.
Kwongyang, for Swatow.
Lokiang, for Hoihow.
Menor, for Shanghai.
Pooler, for K. C. Wan.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Tailee, for Foochow.
West Ivis, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *China*, on October 30th:—For Hongkong, Mr. R. T. Snively, Mr. C. N. van Denventer. For Shanghai, Mr. W. R. Chapin, Mrs. M. Vos. For San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Aga, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Coward, Mr. E. H. Cowan, Mrs. G. L. Franklin, Mr. D. K. Jones, Mr. C. E. van Driel, Mrs. W. J. Weldom. First class, 43; second class, 38; steerage, 464.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Taiyo Maru*, on October 30th: Mr. M. Arnullo, Dr. B. Adamozewski, Mrs. H. Bleecker, Mr. J. A. Barrados, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bargmann, Mr. A. B. Botelho, Mr. A. A. Botelho, Mr. M. Brandel, Mr. T. A. Bane, Mrs. A. W. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. L. Gay, Mr. J. M. Grief, Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hodge, Mrs. K. M. Hill, Mr. W. F. Harley, Mr. J. F. Hammond, Mrs. G. A. Kurtz, Mr. E. J. Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lopes, Mr. H. H. Metcalf, Mr. F. W. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. V. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Dr. C. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Moore, Rev. L. F. Ott, Mrs. H. Pringle, Rev. M. B. Palmer, Mrs. C. K. Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. Paturel, Mr. and Mrs. Paske-Smith, Miss N. Ryan, Miss M. M. dos Remedios, Miss A. dos Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rebeiro, Mrs. L. Thurston, Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Mr. L. Yates, Miss I. Alexander, Mr. I. Dranoff, Mr. T. A. Ehtman, Miss I. Helen, Mr. C. Patterson.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The China Mail s.s. *China* is to sail for San Francisco *viâ* ports on Sunday next November 6th, at noon.

The s.s. *Priam* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on October 29th for Hongkong, and is due here on November 4th.

The s.s. *Titan* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on October 30th for Lodon, Amsterdam and Antwerp *viâ* Hongkong, and is due here on November 2nd. She will sail, as above, on November 4th, at daylight.

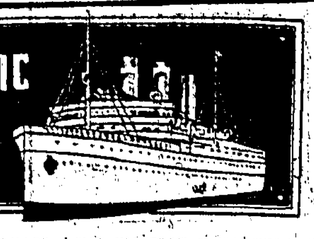
The s.s. *Ixion* (Blue Funnel line) left Kobe on October 30th for Hongkong, and is due here on November 4th.

The E. and A. s.s. *Eastern* sailed from Sydney on October 29th, and is due to arrive here, *viâ* Sandakan and Manila, on November 21st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arratoon Apcar (B.I.), due November 7th.
Benlawers (Ben Line), due November 1st.
Bowes Castle (Dodwell-Castle Line), due end of November.
Empress of Asia, due November 3rd, at 8 a.m.
Empress of Japan, due November 14th.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 5th.
Kleist (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.
Lahore (P. & O), due November 7th.
Nellore (P. & O.), due November 22nd.
Priam (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 3rd.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 5th.
Somali (P. & O.), due November 7th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 17th.
Tsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 16th.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 3rd.
Wray Castle (Dodwell-Castle Line), due November 8th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 19th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (*Moji), Kobe, Yokohama Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
* Monteagle	Oct. 30	Nov. 23
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 23
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
* Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

Connecting Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig.

Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC. [43

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
s.s. "CHINA" Nov. 6th — s.s. "NANKING" Dec. 12th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.
ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA.
China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, AND SOURABAYA.

S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA. November 14th.
HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI. December 10th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING Telephone Passenger Dept. No 1934.
ICE HOUSE STREET Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. No. 2161.
1437

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 7th Nov.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

For further particulars please apply to—
Tel. No. 2216. W. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Princes Building, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central. 1787

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
† SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 15th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Nov. 27th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Jan. 4th.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	—	Nov. 9th.
RAKUYO MARU	—	Dec. 13th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Man ger.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 3 274 & 2373
Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
* "West Carmona" ... 20th Nov.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
* "West Orowa" ... 28th Nov.

* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to:
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 3008. [451

WATERHOUSE LINE.
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE—TACOMA—VICTORIA—VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 10th Nov.
"WEST IVAN" ... sailing about 25th Nov.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Ladings issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to—
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
28 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "HOOSIER STATE"	Nov. 16th, Noon	Dec. 8th.
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"	Dec. 8th Noon.	Dec. 29th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	Dec. 14th Noon.	Jan. 5th, 1922

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOURABAYA
And Return HONGKONG VIA SAIGON AND MANILA
Freight and Passenger.
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... sailing Nov. 7th noon.
FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only
MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Monthly Sailings.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL SS. CO.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
Sailing from Hongkong.
FOR HAIPHONG via Holhow & Pakhoi
S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 10th Nov.
FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 10th Nov.
For further particulars, please apply to—
Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Strand, West. Tel. No. 155.
M. KOKAYASHI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building Tel. No. 140.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 31st, at 11.42.—Pressure has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan, the depression having moved to the south of Nemuro. It has increased slightly over S. China under the influence of the anticyclone, which has spread southward. From the Philippines to Guam it has decreased slightly.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.90 inches, against an average of 80.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing later.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

October 31st, 1921.

Station.	Hour	1. Barometer at Sea Level.	2. Temperature	3. Humidity	Wind 4. Direction.	Wind 5. Force.	6. Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Nemuro	5 a.	29.47	—	—	NE	6	—
Hakodate	"	29.69	—	—	NNW	6	—
Tokio	"	29.80	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	30.12	—	—	WNW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.18	—	—	—		—
Kagoshima	"	30.14	—	—	NW	2	—
Oshima	"	30.08	—	—	—		—
Naha	"	30.12	—	—	ENE	1	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.08	—	—	ENE	2	—
Bonin Island	"	30.02	—	—	WNW	1	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.14	54	68	S	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—		—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—		—
Shanghai	"	30.28	46	100	ESE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.27	56	75	—	0	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.14	63	75	NW	1	o
Amoy	6 a.	30.11	65	73	N	1	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Taihoku	"	30.10	64	98	E	2	r
Taichu	"	—	—	—	—		—
Tainan	"	—	—	—	—		—
Koshun	"	—	—	—	—		—
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—		—
Canton	"	30.13	63	78	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.08	69	62	NNE	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.06	—	—	ENE	4	o
Macao	"	30.06	66	71	N	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—		—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—		—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—		—
CapeS.James	"	—	—	—	—		—
Aparri	6 a.	29.92	73	92	—	0	b
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—		—
Manila	"	29.86	75	91	ENE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.81	79	95	NNE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.79	77	98	NW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.79	79	93	N	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—		—
Guam	4.20	29.79	—	—	E	1	r
Yap	4.47	29.76	—	—	NE	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.74	80	87	SW	2	b

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and h hundreds.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 31st

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.06	30.08
Temperature	75	69	74
Humidity	56	62	59
Wind Direction	East	NNE	East
" Force	3	2	3
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 76
Lowest open-air Temperature on 31st ... 69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 1st to 7th November, 1921.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	High Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	1	m 10 46	5 8	m 4 7	1 5
		9 49 a	7 7	3 42 a	3 4
Wed.	2	m 11 37	5 5	m 4 50	1 4
		10 20 a	7 7	4 13 a	3 6
Thur.	3	0 38 a	5 1	m 5 35	1 6
		10 50 a	7 6	4 42 a	3 8
Fri.	4	1 22 a	4 9	m 6 23	1 8
		11 20 a	7 3	5 12 a	4 1
Satur.	5	2 47 a	4 8	m 7 16	1 2
		11 52 a	7 0	5 39 a	4 4
Sun.	6			m 8 15	1 4
		4 13 a	4 5	6 8 a	4 7
Mon.	7	m 0 31	6 5	m 9 20	1 6
		No inferior	High	nor Low Water	

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

1c

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

s.s. "CITY OF DELHI" ... 15th Nov. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow
s.s. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 30th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

s.s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb London
s.s. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or Reiss & Co., Canton. 22

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF ADELAIDE" ...	via Suez Canal ...	1st Nov.
"TYDEUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	18th Nov.
"KANSAS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	26th Nov.
"KATUNA" ...	via Suez Canal ...	10th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers,

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON. THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG. REISS & CO., CANTON.

35

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement		Sailing Date
SHANGHAI	"COMMANDANT DORISE" (cargo-boat)		On or about 4th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE"	11,000 ...	On or about 11th Nov.
	"PAUL LECAT"	10,000 ...	On or about 20th Nov.
	"ANGKOR"	13,000 ...	On or about 4th Dec.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT-SAID... ...	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000 ...	On or about 6th Nov.
	"AMAZONE"	11,000 ...	On or about 5th Dec.
	"P. LECAT"	20,000 ...	On or about 19th Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAITONG*	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY,	Nov. 1st, at 2 P.M.
HAICHING	Capt. E. Walker	FRIDAY,	Nov. 4th, at 2 P.M.

* Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

8

P. & O. - British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND):

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	29th Nov.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South

"TORILLA"	3,200	4th Nov.	Calcutta via Straits

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"LAHORE"	5,200	7th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SOMALI"	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ABRATOON APCAR"	4,500	9th Nov.	Shanghai add Yokohama

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
2, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. [1

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port. Said.
"AMAZON MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"MEXICO MARU" ... ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO- REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"MALAY MARU" ... ... Friday, 4th Nov.
"SAIGON MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.
"BUSHO MARU" ... ... Thursday, 3rd Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE- Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MANILA MARU" ... ... Friday, 4th Nov
"AFRICA MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
"SHUNKO MARU" ... ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ARGUN MARU" ... ... Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office
"IYO MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 2nd Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOBHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 17th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. [3

Tel Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	2nd Nov	6th Nov.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWNGACHOW"	On 1st Nov., 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SUIYANG"	On 1st Nov., Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Nov., 10 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG" ...	On 3rd Nov., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ...	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"CHENAN"	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG ...	"HANYANG" ...	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
AMOY, SWATOW & S'APORE... ...	"LINAN"	On 5th Nov.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SZECHUEN"	On 8th Nov., Noon.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 13th Nov., 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
OR VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.	
WENATCHEE" ... ... MANILA	Nov. 8th.
"WENATCHEE"	Arrived. Dec. 9th
S.S. "COAXET"... ... ... FOR PORTLAND DIRECT	Oct. 28th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT
(Calling at Manila Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE"	Nov. 11th.
S.S. "ABERCOS"	Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [7]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE
TO
SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR"... ... ... Sailing Nov. 11th.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.
FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... ... Sailing Nov. 16th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5TH FLOOR, Union Building, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WEST IVIS" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478 | AGENTS | 5TH FLOOR Union Building.

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... ... (via Suez) Dec.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building

Telephone 2165.
Telegrams "Farepriace."

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NOTICE POST OFFICE.

XMAS PARCEL MAILS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Xmas Parcel Mails for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on November 11th and 14th, per Karmala and Mentor, and are due to reach London on or about December 21st, and 22nd, respectively.

XMAS LETTER MAIL.

The Letter Mail to be dispatched per Mentor on the 15th. November is due to reach London on or about December 22nd.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Parcel Post Service to Posah and places beyond Nanning is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Shanghai	*Sunning*	2nd inst.
Shanghai	*Chenan*	2nd inst.
Japan	*Wakasa Maru*	3rd inst.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Manila ..	*Empress of Asia* ...	3rd inst.
Japan and Shanghai ...	*Tusima Maru* ...	5th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Tuesday, 1st, 8.00 A M
*Swatow, and Bangkok	*Kwangchow* ...	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A M
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	*Suiyang*	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A M
Haiphong	*Hainan* ...	Tuesday 1st, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P M
Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.	*Protesilaus*	Tuesday, 1st, Registration... 1.45 P M; Letters .. 2.30 P M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Loesang*	Tuesday, 1st, 5.00 P M
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Liangchow* ..	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	*Kaijo Maru*	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.00 A M
Saigon	*Drifar* ...	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A M
*Swatow *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Chuyeang*	Wednesday, 2nd, 5.00 P M
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A M
Amoy, *Shanghai, and *N. China ...	*Senkiang* .	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A M
Saigon, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Busho Maru* ...	Thursday, 3rd, 1.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ..	*Fookuang* ...	Thursday, 3rd, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tanning*	Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P M
Bangkok	*Foohing*	Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P M
Saigon and Batavia	*Gorontalo*	Thursday, 3rd 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sunning*	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A M
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China ...	*Hipsang*	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A M
*Philippine Islands	*Luenkang* ...	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Is. ...	*Taiyuan* ...	Friday, 4th, Registration 12.45 P M; Letters ... 1.30 P M
Chefoo	*Hanyang*	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and N. China...	*Chenan*	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P M
Amoy *Swatow *Straits and *Bangkok	*Linan* ..	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P M
Swatow *Shanghai and *N. China	*Szechuen*	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m on Monday, the 7th Nov.	*Rhesus* ...	Tuesday, 8th, Registration 12.45 P M; Letters... ... 1.30 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan	*Kumsang*	Tuesday, 8th, 5.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES ... The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 11th Nov.	*Karmala* ...	Saturday, 12th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters 9.30 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via SUEZ ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 14th Nov.	*Mentor* ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration 12.45 P M; Letters 1.30 P M

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"TITAN"	4TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	8TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	22ND NOV.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"LAOMEDON"	6TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ANTILOCHUS"	8TH NOV.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"PELEUS"	15TH NOV.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"KNIGHT COMPANION"	15TH NOV.	Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"ORESTES"	6TH DEC.	Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS"	1ST NOV	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	22ND NOV.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	13TH DEC.	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TYDEUS"	12TH NOV.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	30TH OCT.	for Shanghai.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

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COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	31st October
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/9½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/9¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	75b
Credits, 4 months' sight	81b
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	57⅞
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	203
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	203
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	114½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	112
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	120½
ON BATAVIA—On demand	163½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	75
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.95 n.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	$ 47
BAR SILVER per oz.	41½d.

	Per o-nt.	
Hongkong ...10 cents piece	$0.80	Premium.
Hongkong ...50 " "	0.50	Discount
Canton ...50 " "	16 60	"
Canton ...10 " "	0.00	"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Fund:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. ENKINS, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DOWDLE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Barnard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. O. Lang Esq. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A Capital ...	...F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-up Capital ...	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F. 18,979,240	£1,581,604
Special Reserve ...	F. 40,160,000	£3,346,667

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at

The Hague:—Rotterdam.

Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabai
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tahing Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli).
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Telok Betong
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Shanghai	Weltevreden

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial, and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1921.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds .....Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1921. 66

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10 Des Voeux Road C, HONGKONG.
Established 1919.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $10,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman,

Mr. Chow Shou Son,	Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun,	Mr. Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Fung Ping Shan,	Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok,	Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk,	Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK

SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA
CALCUTTA	BOMBAY

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921. 81

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital...	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921 [43

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	8,607,678.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company New York.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th 1921

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.,

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient.
SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN Limited.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 45,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 11,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan Takow Tamsui, Tohyen, Heito.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application

S. KONDOH
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
3, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [4

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHIU HAM

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. HOLUM,
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. WONG
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 119

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [8

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong. London Office 131 Fleet Street, E.C